

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 269.]

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BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. PUBLICATION FUND.

THE Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association have, from its commencement, felt that, besides the obstacles which habit and interest oppose to the accomplishment of their great object, their work must be continually impeded by the atmosphere of opinion which is created in society by the prevalent tone of our general literature. Our children read at school almost all history, viewed from a standing-point which takes for granted the truth of the principle upon which the alliance between Church and State is based. Our young people become familiarized with the same spirit in most of their subsequent reading; and even persons of mature years, who, for recreation or improvement, pay occasional visits to the fields of literature, meet there, in almost every imaginable guise, sentiments which disparage the main principle of our Association, and throw a glare of fictitious lustre over that arrangement by which the institutions of Christ are made to assume a predominant political character. It thus happens that most of the pleasures yielded to the intelligent and the ardent, in the indulgence of their literary tastes, are associated with what we regard as a false principle, and tend to foster partialities and prejudices, greatly inimical to the success of that enterprise which the Anti-state-church Association was formed to prosecute.

It must be obvious, that to meet and do battle with this insidious evil by the mere enunciation of an abstract principle, however true and important and divine, or by controversial and argumentative tracts and treatises, however able and convincing, is to encounter it at great disadvantage. Hence, men in the pursuit of any important but novel object, demanding for its adoption a radical change in public opinion, have almost uniformly seen and acted upon the policy of availing themselves, to as large an extent as possible, of the more indirect, but not less potent, influences of the public press. History, biography, philosophy, fiction, and poetry, have been made to contribute towards the formation of a public sentiment and feeling in favour of the desired change, and experience has largely justified, in such cases, the use of these resources but not of these means.

The Executive Committee have long had in view the extreme desirableness of extending their labours in this direction, and of gradually creating a literature pervaded by the main principles recognised by Nonconformists. They believe that a rich mine of illustration lies buried in the history of the past, which needs only to be brought out in order to furnish reading as suitable for their special object as it would be attractive to all classes. No truth, they think, would shed a more vivid or interesting light upon the leading facts of our national history, or our religious biography, than that which asserts the essentially and exclusively spiritual character of Christ's kingdom and institutions; and they believe that, by a skilful use of the abounding materials, which require only to be worked in order to proportioned success, they may gradually but surely breathe into the reading of schools, families, and individuals, not otherwise to be reached, sentiments in harmony with their object, and produce a susceptibility to impression, from the direct and more controversial methods which it behoves them to employ.

After much and anxious deliberation, therefore, the Committee have resolved to pursue the end they have in view, by a much freer and more various use of the public press than they have hitherto been able to make. They have engaged the services of an experienced and competent Editor, whose whole time will be devoted to the superintendence of this department of their enterprise. They intend to avail themselves of the highest literary talent they are able to command; and, without relaxing in the least their more direct and controversial efforts, they propose, in addition, to bring out, at a cheap rate, under some general title, a series of popular works adapted for the school, the cottage, the drawing-room, and the study, which shall be pervaded and characterised by the spirit of that principle, to the fullest realization of which the labours of the Committee are directed.

Such a project, if well executed, may be fairly expected, not merely to pay itself, but to yield some additional resources to the Association; but it cannot be started with spirit without the outlay of considerable capital, and this the present funds of the Association will not admit of. The Committee have, therefore, resolved to raise £2000, to be appropriated exclusively to the carrying out of this plan; and for this purpose to apply to their friends, in all parts of the country, for as liberal donations as they can be induced to furnish. They will thus erect, at small cost, a powerful self-sustaining machinery, and, without burdening the ordinary income of the Society, permanently enlarge the sphere of its operations.

Eagerly recommending this project to the consideration and liberality of all who cherish the principles which they are labouring to advance, the Committee beg to solicit such donations towards the proposed special fund as they may deem proportionate to the importance of such an undertaking.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, NO. 269.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE QUESTION OF DISENDOWMENTS.

SEVERAL correspondents, during the recent anti-Papal excitement, brought under our consideration the special opportunity, created by the Pope's indiscretion, for urging on Parliament the withdrawal of all pecuniary grants to Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in our colonies, and the total repeal of the Maynooth College Act. They argued, and, certainly, with a force which cannot be resisted, that it is not only inconsistent, but downright folly, for the nation to pay many thousands annually for the teaching of a faith which it regards with abhorrence and dread, and thus to strengthen the very foe against whose encroachment it has protested with so much unanimity and vehemence. They pointed to the abundant evidence afforded by the late agitation, that the people have no penchant for these aids to Popery, whatever view may be taken of them by statesmen. And more than one of them advised, that an united movement of all Protestants should be made, to get rid of this most absurd anomaly. Of course, it was felt that no such united movement could be based upon the broad principles we advocate—but it was thought that advantage might be taken of the strong tide of Protestant feeling to exclude one sect at least from government support, and that were this done, sense of fair play would help us to obtain the impartial exclusion of all. For the present, therefore, Anti-state-churchmen were counselled to say nothing about public grants of money to other sects, until, with the assistance of zealous Churchmen, they should denude Romanism of all State patronage and support.

Now we wish it to be understood most distinctly, that whilst we approve most heartily of the thing proposed to be done, we do not approve of the suggested method of doing it. We abhor any concealment of ulterior designs, even if concealment were in this case practicable, which it certainly is not. We deem it necessary, moreover, to take especial care, lest the means we may adopt to knock away the external props of Popery in this country should increase its internal strength, by rousing in the bosoms of its adherents a sense of injustice. We verily believe that the course recommended to be pursued for ousting Romanism from its little snuggeries in Ireland and the Colonies would, if successful, arm it with a moral power ten-fold more to be feared than any advantages it now draws from the public purse. Deal with our Catholic fellow-subjects on any other principles than those we are willing to apply to all others, and we shall once more bind them together as a persecuted body, and place them in a position to attract towards their system a sympathy which it ill deserves.

Our readers well know that we opposed, with all the resources at our command, that most unnecessary and impolitic measure, the Maynooth College Act. While not a few of those journals, daily and weekly, which now clamour for repressive legislation, were lauding that Act as one of liberal and comprehensive statesmanship, and were denouncing its opponents as senseless bigots, we were engaged, with others, in resisting its passage

through Parliament, on the ground of objection to all public grants for religious purposes. Had we then prevailed, no man in the empire—not the most ardent votary of Rome—could have charged us with doing unjustly. It was a demand which we not only had a right, but were bound by our principles, to refuse as stoutly as possible. But the Act having been passed, and the annual grant having been put upon a footing of law, we are precluded from dealing with it as an isolated question, and feel it incumbent upon us to regard it as a portion of a *system of policy*, and to conduct our opposition to it accordingly. We must lay that act side by side with the Irish Church, and ask ourselves whether we are prepared to repeal the one without abolishing the other. Should we not be inflicting on Irish Roman Catholics a mark of humiliation, if we were now to overturn their *little Establishment*, without taking steps to withdraw the more anomalous and burdensome one, professedly maintained for the sake of Protestantism? Suppose our success in repealing the Maynooth College Act, unaccompanied by any surrender of the Irish Church, to result in such general discontent and soreness of feeling on the part of the Irish people as to lead to bloodshed, and a great increase of our military force in Ireland, and, consequently, of our own taxation, could we justify ourselves before the tribunal of posterity, as having been guiltless of partiality and injustice? We think not. We think it would appear to cool judgments, that whilst it was right to do the thing now proposed, it was wrong to do it in an invidious manner—and that, whilst putting an end to an offence, we were bound to proceed against it by methods which would leave none, much less the millions of Ireland, room to complain, that they had been unfairly singled out for severity, while greater sinners had been spared and encouraged.

What, then, do we counsel? Inaction? By no means. We think the opportunity now afforded us of convicting our pseudo-liberal politicians of extreme short-sightedness in their public patronage of Popery, far too good to be lost. They ought not to be suffered to veil their past follies in oblivion. They ought to be called upon to undo the mischief into which their party necessities betrayed them. We should see to it that our objections to their past policy do not sleep in our own breasts, but that, in some guise or other, they start forth with fresh energy and cross the paths of our legislators with greater frequency and pertinacity than ever. Their endowment of Maynooth College, their payment of Roman ecclesiastics in the colonies, their anxious patronage of Popery in some of its most obtrusive shapes, should be incessantly rung in their ears as having, more, perhaps, than anything else, paved the way for the creation of a Roman hierarchy in this country. By all means make them feel that *they*, quite as much as the Tractarians, are chargeable with having lured on Pío Nono to the act of which they complain—that they administered the poison which has brought out this eruption—and that they are bound to do something more than nip off the flowers of the plants which themselves raised to maturity. In short, we must remind them that they have been at great pains to expand a vicious system, and that it especially behoves them to rescue us from the increasingly threatening consequences of it.

We do think, however, that Dissenters should most cautiously guard, just now, against being misapprehended. With dignity, and with effect, they might address Parliament to the following purport—"Once and again we have protested against that policy of yours, which you carried into effect in spite of us, and which you are now compelled practically to confess abortive, and even worse. You cannot now undo the lesser mischief, without undoing the greater one which it was meant to buttress. As a matter coming before you *de novo*, you might have declined to endow Popery, without consenting to disendow Protestantism, in Ireland. But now, having done that folly, you cannot justly replace Popery where it should be, without meeting out precisely the same even-handed justice to the Establishment you thought to perpetuate. When you passed the

Maynooth College Act, you bound up both institutions with one principle—and you cannot cut it asunder in relation to the one, and not also to the other. We call upon you now to remedy your own blunder. We say, deal with all the subjects of British law impartially. You cannot pay Popery and repress it too—this is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance. You cannot cease to pay Popery, and continue to pay Protestantism, without trampling upon the principle of religious equality which you have been labouring to get universally recognised. There is but one way of escape from the meshes in which you have involved us. Cease to patronize and to endow any religious sect—for so only can you repair your indiscretion without inflicting wrong on any class."

It will be said, that if we hold such language as this we shall be sure to fail. Fail in what respect, we ask? Is it certain that the adoption of a different tone would carry the repeal of the Maynooth College Act? Is it certain that it would be wise to carry that, however desirable in itself, as an isolated measure? The best safeguard against every false system, is to put right principles into an obvious and a strongly illustrative light. After all, our confidence, so far as it rests on man, must be in the people at large, not in leading politicians—and whatever will commend itself to the judgment of the people, and their love of fair-play, is far more to be coveted than what might coerce reluctant statesmen. If we are prudent, we shall move so as to promote, not an immediate victory, but a permanent one—not a triumph over a sect, but over a bad principle, which may ultimately be applied to all sects. On this principle most of us acted when the Maynooth grant was first transferred to the Consolidated Fund—on this principle we must continue to act, if we wish to make our cause respected. That moral influence which will ultimately carry our whole design, can never be gained but by unfaltering consistency and patient endurance.

A NEW YEAR'S OPPORTUNITY.

AN advertisement of the British Anti-state-church Association, which has already appeared twice in our columns, and to which we made a passing reference in our last Summary of the departed year, claims from us a somewhat fuller and more emphatic notice. It announces the purpose of the Executive Committee to create a literature in harmony with their distinctive view of politico-ecclesiasticism, and it appeals to their friends to put them, by a special exercise of liberality, into a commanding position for effecting their object. We beg our readers to peruse it with care, and having done so, to receive with candour the few following remarks on the scheme it sets forth.

As in other matters of obvious importance, so in regard to the great "question of questions," general indifference is the offspring partly of ignorance, partly of habit. Take that section of the community which, by profession, is identified with Dissent, and what a miserable lack of knowledge as to all that such profession implies, is on all hands confessed to distinguish it! As to the members of the Establishment, the great majority of them resolutely turn their backs upon the whole range of inquiry embraced by the State-church question. May not these classes be gained, if suitably approached? We think it not impossible. Put within their reach books having attractions and charms altogether irrespective of the light they may throw upon the controversy of the age—books valuable for their intrinsic merits, and yet pervaded by an enlightened spirit in regard to the relations of the Church to the civil power—books which shall rather radiate truth on this subject than discuss it, and in which the Anti-state-church principle shall bear a similar relation to the subject-matter treated of as morning light does to mountain, forest, plain, and river, in a landscape—books in which the facts narrated, the tales told, the themes dilated on, shall be as various as history, genius, or philosophy can make them, but in which the purpose which utters or colours them shall be in unison with the ultimate object of the Association—do this, we say, and much

will have been done towards undermining prejudice, instructing ignorance, and dispersing the torpor of indifference. At all events, the enterprise strikes us as a wise one, and well fitted for the emergency. It is one which, in our opinion, ought to be fairly tried.

The British Anti-state-church Association has not availed itself of the power of the press to anything like the extent which the magnitude of their undertaking and the difficulties which obstruct its accomplishment imperatively demand. We do not mention this in the way of censure on the Executive Committee. We are fully aware that their "poverty, and not their will," consented to this comparative omission of necessary effort. That they have long felt, and deeply deplored, their inability to do more than the little they have done, we know—and that they are at length making a noble effort to take a more commanding position in the field of literature, we greatly rejoice. It now remains to be seen whether they have over-estimated either the sagacity or the attachment of their constituents. The subscription list, so far as it has already gone, shows a thorough appreciation of their plan by the few gentlemen who have sanctioned it by their names and donations. And when time has been allowed for a more general response, we are sanguine, even to full assurance, that the Executive Committee will not have to complain that the best devised project they have yet set on foot, halts for want of timely liberality.

We have as great an antipathy to supplicatory articles as to begging sermons—and this, we think, is one of the cases which pleads most eloquently for itself. We shall not, therefore, enforce the appeal of the Committee, for several reasons. First, we do not believe that many of our readers need any such stimulus. Secondly, we are unwilling to spoil the spontaneity of their action in this matter. Thirdly, we are bound to suppose that their interest in the promotion of the cause we advocate, is as earnest as our own. And lastly, we are anxious that a plan to which we attach such high importance, should succeed, if at all, by virtue of its own obvious merits. All we venture to recommend is, that good intentions be not allowed to stroll out of sight until they are forgotten. Let them be seized forthwith, and housed in good deeds.

THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

We may congratulate our readers, that public sayings and doings under this head occupy much less space than any week since the proximate cause of the agitation—the appearance of Lord John's letter. We would also direct attention to the resolutions of the Baptist Board, which, advertised in another page, it is not necessary here to reprint.

THE TOWN COUNCIL OF LEEDS.

At a special meeting of this body last week, Mr. JOSEPH BARKER (Wortley) moved—pursuant to notice—"That the Council petition Parliament to sanction no interference with the rights and liberties of the Roman Catholics of England." He thought that, according to the law of England and the law of reason and equity, the Roman Catholics had as much right to attempt to convert the people of this country to Popery as the Wesleyan Methodists had to convert them to Methodism, or the Unitarians to Unitarianism. The disposition manifested by many individuals seemed to him to be of an intolerant and persecuting character, and he thought the Town Council might very properly petition Parliament not to sanction any interference whatever with the rights and liberties of the Roman Catholics of England. He was no more in favour of the Roman Catholics than he was in favour of any other form of sectarianism with which he was acquainted, but he thought the Council should do their utmost to secure perfect liberty and equality to all sects in reference to religious matters. It would be soon enough to interfere with the Roman Catholics when they robbed, murdered, or violated some law of the empire.

Mr. TITLEY seconded the resolution.

Mr. ROBERT WHITE moved, as an amendment—

That an address be presented to her Majesty on the recent proceedings of the Pope of Rome with reference to this country, expressive of the loyalty and attachment of the Council to her Majesty's person and the institutions of the country, and praying that her Majesty will cause such measures to be adopted as may be necessary for the defence of the Protestant religion, and for resisting all attempts, directly or indirectly, to re-establish Papal power within these realms.

Mr. Ald. RICHARDSON had great pleasure in seconding the amendment.

Mr. WARING supported the original motion, because he believed Popery to be an old worn-out religion in an enlightened country like England. He believed Popery to be rotten to the very core. He should as soon think of the people of England commencing with pack-horses with the view of superseding railroads, as of Popery ever taking root in England again [hear, hear].

Mr. Ald. J. WILSON, Mr. Ald. BOWER, and Mr. CARTER, supported the resolution; and Mr. Ald. HAPPEL opposed both the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. Ald. LUCCOCK said the only question in his mind was, whether this was the proper time for the

Council to do anything on the subject; but he thought they ought not to lose sight of the position in which the question was now placed before the British public. The feeling that had been expressed at some of the meetings which had been held had been so savage—he might almost use the term—had encouraged so strong a degree of enmity, not against this act of the Pope alone, but against Roman Catholics, and almost personally against them—as to almost lead to the belief that the parties would exterminate the Roman Catholics from the earth. That certainly had been the impression left upon his mind by many speeches which he had read, and those the speeches of men who hold high offices in the Christian Church. He thought the sentiments they had expressed were exceedingly unworthy of them, and he was glad to be able, and he thanked Mr. Barker for affording him the opportunity, of raising his voice against any such sentiments. He thought the Council would not do wrong in passing Mr. Barker's resolution; for so far from their being placed in a worse position, he thought they would be in a stronger position, if they passed the resolution, in resisting any attempt on the part of the Government to inflict upon Roman Catholics any penal disabilities [hear, hear, and cheers]. It was high time that there should be at least some parties who would come forward to give a different tone and a different direction to public expression [hear, hear]. He confessed he thought there was a great reflection upon many gentlemen taking an active part in public matters in this town, and he confessed he felt it upon himself, that they had not come boldly forward, had a public meeting, and expressed their sentiments upon this important measure, to counteract and negative the exceedingly savage, as he had termed it, expression of feeling against men of as high and honourable character as any in existence, merely because they happened to hold different religious views in which he did not agree at all; they happened to profess a religion which he thought had done great evil to the country, yet he thought they had as much right, and ought to have as much liberty, to express their sentiments upon what they deemed to be important truth as he had [hear, hear]. It was not for the Council to inquire into what had led to this Papal aggression, as it was termed; they had simply to express their trust that her Majesty's Government would not do anything that should in the slightest degree interfere with that civil and religious liberty which they consider one of the greatest glories of the country. But if they did not express such opinion it might be said by those who were anxious to place some civil disability upon the Roman Catholics, that there was no expression of public opinion against such a measure, with the exception of the noble meeting held last week in East Parade chapel, where gentlemen spoke out as they ought to speak, and he thought it was a pity that those gentlemen met in their own chapel instead of calling a public meeting on the subject. In the opinions expressed at that meeting he concurred, and he was only sorry, from the nature of the meeting, that he, as a Protestant Dissenter, was prevented from attending and expressing the sentiments which he now did [hear, hear].

After a few words from Mr. BISSINGTON, Mr. BARKER replied.

The MAYOR then put the amendment, which was lost, only nine hands being held up in favour of it. The original resolution was carried by a majority of 17 to 16—many members voting against the motion on the ground of its being a subject which the Council should not entertain until Government had taken action on it.

On the proposition of Mr. J. BARKER (Wortley), seconded by Mr. WHITEHEAD, a petition, in the form of the resolution, was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted, after the borough seal had been affixed thereto, to J. G. Marshall, Esq., M.P., for presentation.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

On Thursday last, the only provincial demonstration of the week came off in the Oxford county hall. The High Sheriff, in opening the proceedings, said, he had received letters from the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Macclesfield, and Dr. Phillimore, expressive of concurrence in the object of the meeting. Mr. Henley, M.P., it will be seen was present, but the other two local members, Lord Murray and Mr. Harcourt, attended neither in person nor by letter. The address was spoken to and voted by paragraphs, the Marquis of Blandford leading the proceedings. He did not wish to parade a political antagonism, but the course pursued by the government in Ireland had certainly led the Pope to think that he might commit the aggression of which they had met to complain. And they might rely upon it that if the Protestant Church in Ireland were not protected in all its Protestant purity [a laugh, and a voice—"In all its plunder!"]—if they yielded up that strong rampart of the Church [laughter], the evil consequences would not be confined to Ireland. If additional protection were required against the spread of Papal power, they must look, however, not so much to legislative enactments as to the state of the masses of our population, and give them a religious education founded upon religious principles. The people of this country would then jealously preserve those Protestant institutions, of which they would know the value, and they would return representatives pledged to maintain the Protestant ascendancy of this our native land, which had made her the proudest empire in the world [cheers]. Mr. Stickland and Colonels North and Dawkins having spoken, Mr. J. Faulkner, a tradesman of the city, interposed, and requested permission to address the meeting. The High Sheriff having assented, Mr.

Faulkner ascended the gallery amid the cheers of a portion of the assembly, and marks of disapprobation from the rest, and proceeded to ask whether they were to stand aghast at the bugbear of a bull or a runaway footman [a laugh]. He wished to see introduced into the address to her Majesty a prayer for the separation of the Church from the State ["Question"]. He wanted to see the people choose their own clergy, and the clergy their own bishops. The beautiful Established Church of this country cost £8,000,000 a-year, and there were 14,000 beneficed clergymen. Ought there, then, to be so much vice and immorality among the people? ["Question," and disapprobation.] The fact was, the bishops were busy in the House of Lords, constantly retarding every good movement for the benefit of the people [confusion, and cries of "question"]. The bishops were encumbered with secular duties, while their real province was religious duties. He wanted the Church to throw aside every weight—[A voice, "How about Ireland?"] Aye, they had better leave that question alone—that was the worst cancer on the whole body politic. He wanted the Church of England to do what she never had done—namely, exercise her influence in winning souls and doing justice, and not opposing every enlightened reform [cries of "hear, hear"]. It was their bounden duty on the present occasion to pray her Majesty to separate the Church from the State, to let the people choose their own clergy, and the clergy their own bishops. [Mr. Faulkner concluded amid cheers, hisses, and confusion, and was repeatedly interrupted by the same during the delivery of his address.] Mr. G. W. Clarke, barrister, supported the resolution, and entered into an historical argument to show that England, even when Roman Catholic, had always resisted the usurpations of the Papacy. It was true, the penalties for such an act of aggression as that just committed were repealed in 1846, but the ancient common law was amply sufficient to meet the case. Mr. Henley moved that paragraph of the address which set forth the "most painful regret" of the meeting at "the superstitious ceremonial and novelties introduced into some of our churches, the opinions and principles inconsistent with our Protestant faith set forth by some of the clergy and laity, and the consequent secessions from our Church." He ventured on rather a striking parallel:—"If her Majesty should issue a proclamation calling upon all her loyal subjects to go before the nearest magistrate and to take the oath of allegiance, her Roman Catholic subjects would justly complain of being called upon to do what it must be known they could not do, and they would ask why they should be stigmatized as disloyal by such a proceeding? The Pope had taken a similar course by parcelling out the country into districts under bishops who were placed over 'the faithful.' What right had the Pope to call him (Mr. Henley) unfaithful?" [cheers.] He dexterously apologized for the lateness of the demonstration:—"Cardinal Wiseman had spoken of the recent meetings as a mere impulsive movement. The county of Oxford could not be charged with acting upon impulse. They had taken time to consider the question, and the more it was considered the graver it appeared, and the more necessary it seemed that they should unite with their neighbours and fellow-subjects in expressing their opinions" [hear, hear]. Mr. Langford, M.P., seconded this portion of the address, "It was strong—if it had not been strong he would not have supported it." The meeting thought it too "strong"—at least, too comprehensive; and a cry arose to leave out the word "laity" in the sentence quoted above. Mr. Blackstone, M.P. for Wallingford, moved an amendment to that effect: "The wolf had entered the fold, the rot was among the sheep, and the fault was in the shepherds. The laity had no part or parcel in the matter." Mr. Alderman Sadler—who has recently been corresponding in print with Bishop Wilberforce, on that prelate's presumed sanction of semi-Romanism—received three cheers, and as many groans for the bishop. The Alderman, in seconding the amendment, remarked upon the fact that eighty-nine members of the University of Oxford had gone over to the Church of Rome. Another had been announced that morning, making ninety, the number of the tracts they had published [cheers]. In the city of Oxford itself twelve parochial clergymen had left the Church of England and seceded to Rome. He saw no reason if the Pope were allowed to erect territorial bishoprics of Nottingham, of Birmingham, or of Clifton, why his Holiness, or any other foreign potentate, should not create temporal peers, as a Duke of Exeter, a Marquis of Oxford, or an Earl of London [great cheering]. The amendment was carried with only three dissentients, and the meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks, and volleys of cheers and groans.—The Nottinghamshire meeting was also held on Thursday. The Right Hon. E. Strutt (High Sheriff) occupied the chair, besides whom there were on the platform—Lord H. Bentinck, M.P., the Right Hon. Earl Manvers, Viscount Galway, M.P., Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, M.P.; Mr. J. M. Sutton, M.P.; Viscount Newark and Mr. Barrow, the opposition Protectionist candidates for the representation of the southern division of the county, made vacant by the death of Mr. Bromley; Sir T. W. White, Bart., and Mr. L. Rolleston; besides a large number of the gentry and clergy of the county. The Rev. C. Myers excited considerable laughter by proposing that the address should recommend the dismissal of her Majesty's ministers, because they had given repeated encouragements to the Romanists, and that her Majesty should call to her councils men who would not sacrifice consistency and honour, but would bring forward such measures as would effectually vindicate her Majesty's prerogative.

gatives and the rights and privileges of the Church and nation. This proposition, not finding a seconder, fell to the ground, but another, condemnatory of Puseyism, was adopted by a large majority.—The Merioneth county meeting came off the same day at Bala. The usual addresses and resolutions were passed. Among the speakers were the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, M.P., Richard Richards, Esq., M.P., and Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., M.P.—On Friday, Glamorganshire had its meeting. Mr. H. Gwyn, the county M.P., seconded the address, which had been moved by Sir G. Tyler, an intended candidate for the representation. The Rev. J. D. Williams (Independent) moved an amendment:—"That full religious liberty is the birthright of every Englishman, and that any legislative interference with the spiritual government of an unendowed church which claims nothing from the State but toleration is alike impolitic and unjust,"—which was seconded by Mr. Thomas, and supported by a considerable minority. Mr. Reynolds (a Dissenter) expressed his concurrence in the resolutions.—A very numerous meeting has been held in the town of Cardiff. A meeting was called by requisition, at the Town-hall, by the Mayor, but the terms in which it was convened were such as to exclude the attendance of any who were unfavourable to coercive measures. It was at once determined to call a meeting of the inhabitants generally for the free discussion of the question, and the English Baptist Chapel being the largest assembly-room in the town, was placed at their disposal. The meeting called by the Mayor was held in the morning, and was but thinly attended. The other, however, convened in the evening of the same day, was one of the largest ever known in the town. More than 1,000 persons were present, and the speaking was eloquent and powerful. W. T. Edwards, Esq., M.D., occupied the chair, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously. Moved by the Rev. David Jones, and seconded by the Rev. William Jones:—

1. That the Papal system, as exemplified by all documentary and historical evidence, is inimical to the true liberties of a people, and calculated, wherever its influence is felt, to fetter the human mind, and to constitute the most formidable barrier to the progress of the gospel; and that the recent development of its designs, in the erection of a hierarchy in this country, calls for the serious consideration and the most determined opposition of all friends of scripture truth.

Moved by the Rev. J. James, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Fuller,—

That this meeting is further of opinion that the only just and efficient way of opposing Popery, is to oppose its principles and movements wherever they may be developed; and that not by an infringement on the civil or religious liberties of our fellow-citizens, but by a continued and earnest appeal to the power of truth.

Moved by the Rev. A. G. Fuller, and seconded by Mr. John Batchelor,—

That, with these views, this meeting cannot approve of any application to the civil Government, or Legislature, to adopt restrictive measures towards our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, who are at the present time as amenable to the laws of the empire as any other members of the community.

Moved by Mr. David Evans, seconded by the Rev. — Williams,—

That, inasmuch as views at variance with the principles of liberty, and even of universal toleration, have been pressed upon the attention of her most gracious Majesty: this meeting deems it of importance that the unrestricted opinions of the inhabitants of Cardiff should be laid before her Majesty, in the form of the following memorial.

On the motion of Mr. J. Hopkins, seconded by Mr. Edy, the unanimous thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Chairman, for his conduct in the chair.—The members of the Independent church at Brill, Bucks, and other Protestant Dissenters, have adopted, with some slight alteration, as a memorial to the Queen, the draft furnished in the columns of this paper, from the pen of the Rev. A. Reed, a few numbers since; the memorial, after having been numerous signed, was forwarded to the Honourable Home Secretary for presentation.

SCOTLAND.

The Voluntaries of Perth held a meeting of about 2,000 persons, in their City-hall, on Monday week. The Rev. W. Lindsay was voted to the chair, and explained the reasons why the parties convening this meeting could not agree in the prevalent agitation, which had extended to that city. There were two reasons for the adoption of a different course. In the first place, their principles forbade them to do all that the others did; and, in the next place, their principles constrained them to do much that the others left undone.

The Rev. John Clarke, formerly a West Indian Missionary, moved, and Mr. David Jones seconded, the first resolution, declarative of the equal rights of Roman Catholics with other religionists to celebrate their worship and propagate their opinions. The Rev. Dr. Young read a letter of apology and concurrence from Dr. Jamieson, of New Scone. In the course of an able speech, he warned the meeting that the present excitement might lead to the withdrawal of the bull for a consideration—the Prime Minister negotiating with the Pope, and saying, "Withdraw your bull just now, and I will do you a good turn for it in another way." He was not sure but something of that kind was at present on the tapis. What were Dissenters to do under present circumstances? They could not support the Queen in her pretensions, and they could not support the Pope. He knew what a mother did in a somewhat similar predicament. She had two children, and when playing together, they happened to quarrel about a toy. This one would have it, and the other would have it; so, to make peace, she took it from them both, and this ended the quarrel. Now, the Queen and the Pope were quarrelling about spiritual supremacy. Neither had a right to it; and in that case, he would do as the mother did—take

away from them the cause of their quarrel, and then there would be no more heard about it. He had not the smallest fear of Evangelical Dissenters tampering with their principles. The advice at present was, don't raise a cry just now about the connexion between Church and State, but "wait a wee," till the Popery aggression question is settled, and then there will be time enough to talk about this question of Voluntarism. But they had been too long trifled with in that way, and the time had now arrived for prosecuting their principles to their legitimate conclusion. The rev. doctor concluded by moving:—

That so far as the present agitation involves a conflict between the spiritual supremacy of a civil ruler and that of the Bishop of Rome, the enlightened friend of religious liberty cannot take part in it, on either side, without sacrificing his own principles, and doing evil that good may come.

Mr. David Hepburn (writer) contended that the elements of Popery existed inherently in all State-churches. The Rev. Mr. Hannay moved a third resolution, describing Popery as a system of secular ambition, as well as spiritual delusion; but declaring that, in the latter aspect, it should only be opposed by spiritual means; which resolution was seconded by Baillie Pullar. The Rev. A. Robertson, in moving the next resolution—

That this meeting cannot but regard the diversified movements in progress around us, as addressing to us a loud call to re-assert the great principle of Christ's exclusive headship over his own church, and to seek the separation of the Church from the State, as, under God, the best expedient for concentrating our forces, and for inspiring us with new zeal in defence of the Protestant faith.

asked, if they were right, were they now to cower behind Churchmen and Free Churchmen, when such a period for decided action had arrived? Duty and safety alike called upon them to come forward, not for the defence of the State-church, but to wrest her from the hand of ecclesiastical parties, as well as the hand of the civil magistrate, and place her on the same footing as the other churches in the land. He thought that it was full time that anti-church-and-state associations were again organized, and their principles brought prominently before the public; and on this taking place, he hoped their friends of the Free Church would sink their peculiarities and crotchets, and join them. If they did not join them, he wished they would carry their peculiarities consistently into execution. "The rev. gentleman," says a local paper, "then brought his broadsides to bear upon the Free Church, and subjected it to a heavy fire for some minutes, in reference mainly to their having accepted the government grant to schools in Scotland, while they protested against any of it being given to Catholic schools; and because, while holding, in words, the inefficacy of the Voluntary principle, they were at the same time proving, in deeds, its majesty and strength." Mr. Gray seconded the resolution. Mr. Nairne, in moving "That a memorial, in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, be signed by the Chairman in name of the meeting, and forwarded to her Majesty's Government," defended, at some length, the Voluntary principle, and showed, from history, that all state religions, in their rise and progress, were upheld solely by the Voluntary system; and that it was not until their power had become fully consolidated, and became more than a match for any opposition, that they became connected with the state; and that such a connexion, on the other hand, when once formed, invariably led to decay. Mr. James Barlas, merchant, having seconded the resolution, it was, like the others, unanimously carried.

IRELAND.

The Ulster Protestant Association has held its promised meeting. The *Banner of Ulster* says the meeting "was large and influential, but the body of the hall was not by any means filled." The *Northern Whig* describes the attendance as "extremely thin." In the absence of the Lord Bishop of Down, which "was not accounted for or explained in any way to the meeting," the chair was taken by the Earl of Roden. The secretary read letters of apology from the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, Lord O'Neill, Lord Annesley, Lord Bangor, Lord John Chichester, Sir E. Macnaghten, Bart., Joseph Napier, M.P., George Hamilton, M.P., Sir William Verner, and from a number of gentlemen who could not attend. The writers severally expressed their approval of the object of the meeting. Lord Roden dwelt at great length on the subject of Lord Clarendon's letter to Archbishop Murray, which, he said, had placed her Majesty in a most anomalous and dangerous position, from which "he trusted the Almighty would deliver her." Mr. Caldbeck, one of the speakers, expressed a wish that "in whatever address should be forwarded to the throne, there should be an earnest prayer for the removal of the 'traitor' Lord Clarendon, from the country [loud applause, and Kentish fire]. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Mant complained that for ages the bishops of the Church of Rome in this land had been allowed to assume the territorial titles and armorial bearings of the ancient and original Irish church of St. Patrick, of which he said the present reformed church is the rightful successor. The Rev. William McIlwaine remarked, as a peculiar feature in the manifesto of Cardinal Wiseman, that, throughout the whole of it, her Majesty is styled "your excellent Majesty," instead of "your most excellent Majesty," as the English people were accustomed to address their Sovereign. The Cardinal would not address the Queen as the English people do, because he was the legate of a foreign prince, to whom he owed allegiance superior to that which he owes to her Majesty. The adoption of the address closed the proceedings.—Conciliation Hall has adopted a petition in defence of Catholic liberties; and "the congregated trades" of Limerick have sent a magnificent address to the Cardinal.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING DEPUTIES.

At the annual meeting of this body, on Friday, the Report of the Committee was presented, concluding with the following paragraph:—

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—Your Committee having had under long and careful consideration the question of the propriety and expediency of laying before the public the sentiments which they entertain, in common with all their fellow-Protestants, in reference to the late bull of the Pope, they have come to the following resolution:—

That while your Committee not only profess and advocate, but have ever endeavoured to carry into effect, the great principles of civil and religious liberty, believing that they are founded on the Word of God, and are the natural and inalienable rights of man, they yet view with indignation the aggression of the Bishop of Rome, in appointing prelates and dignitaries of that apostate Church with territorial titles and distinctions—an aggression inconsistent with law—an interference with the prerogative of the Crown, and an infringement of the civil rights of all her Majesty's subjects.

Your Committee, however, refrain from setting forth any declaration of what are the duties and obligations of Protestant Dissenters at the present time, inasmuch as their principles will lead them still to protest against the spread of Popish doctrines and practices, whether found in connexion with the Church of Rome or the Established Church of England.

Mr. CUNNINGTON rose and said, it was a pity such a resolution had ever emanated from the body. The terms made use of towards the Roman Catholic Church, "the apostate church," were truly insulting; for he held that Roman Catholics had the same right to maintain their views and opinions as any other class of religionists. He also deeply regretted to find such language used, as that the Roman Catholic aggression was inconsistent with law. That position remained to be proved [cries of No, no, and Yes, yes]. Regretting, as he did, that such sentiments should have proceeded from such a body, he begged to move:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is desirable that the resolution respecting "Papal Aggression" be expunged from the Report.

The amendment was immediately seconded by Mr. BONTOMS.

Mr. BIDGOOD entered upon a severe review of the whole Report.

In setting out, the Committee said, "In proportion as the old and recognised Representative body of the Metropolitan Protestant Dissenters has respected its own character, so has it been respected by others." They then divided their Report into ten general heads, and he should like to know to which of those ten heads they would turn, as a proof of that assertion [hear, hear]. They took credit "for tact, and dignity, and quietness," but it would be, indeed, a hard thing to prove that the "tact and quietness" with which they had managed their business for the past year, entitled them to any praise. No! so long as they went on as they had been going on, so long must they continue to be the scorn of the minister of the day, who did not care one rush for them. As a proof of that, they had it in the Report, that Lord John Russell had made them many promises, but such was the "self-respect" of the Committee, that, although his lordship had not kept one of them, they had never reminded him of his pledges. There was nothing on which the Committee could congratulate their constituents, but the Titles of Religious Congregations Act. All thanks, he would say, to Mr. Peto for that Act; but, like boys who had been wasting the time when sent on an errand would jump up behind a carriage, the Committee were prepared, having done nothing during their time of office, to take credit for that which did not belong to them. They might have sent one or two suggestions, but the act originated with Mr. Peto. It was not honest in them to put in the Report a paragraph to this effect [disapprobation]. The Report wound up with the Papal bull, and he said, in regard to that affair, the Committee had not done their duty. He knew full well that they were in danger, as Protestant Dissenters, of being misunderstood by men of the world, who said of them, that when they had a "grievance," they made noise enough about it; but when the civil liberties of the land were endangered, they stood aloof. And really, was it not so in this case? It might be, that many present had stood up manfully for the truth; but to what body in London had the men of the world to look as the representative of the opinions of Dissenters in such matters as these, if it were not to be the Board of Deputies? [hear, hear.] They were living upon the deeds of their forefathers [hear, hear]. In former days, there was life, and activity, and zeal—the men of those days did good service to their generation; but the body was now fast approaching a natural death. It was held in no respect whatever. They were regarded as having no sympathy whatever with Protestant Dissenters. The Government did not look at them. He sat down with the proposition—

That the Report be referred back to the Committee, and be not received.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Remington Mills) said: the institution was formed for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. For that they waited ninety years. And since that time all had been done that could be done; but no opportunity had been afforded for the accomplishment of anything very decisive. Everything which they required was opposed by an overwhelming majority in Parliament, and they must needs get success as they could. This was the simple answer to Mr. Bidgood. As to the words that had been introduced at the end of the Report—it certainly was the prerogative of the Crown to give territorial titles. It would be an infraction of the laws of France and Spain for the English Queen to give to an English subject territorial titles under those Governments. Those Governments would remonstrate against such attempts; and it was quite as abominable for the Pope of Rome to make an English Bishopric, and affix to it a territorial title. He, in fact, did that which was illegal. On that point, he would refer to the opinion of two of the most eminent lawyers of the day, Sir Edward Sugden and Sir Fitzroy Kelly. Sir E. Sugden had stated his opinion at a public meeting, and Sir F. Kelly had himself informed him.

Mr. BIDGOOD: How does this apply to the term, "Apostate Church?"

The CHAIRMAN: They were Protestant Dissenters, and had they not always used hard words in relation to the Romish Church? He did not blame a Catholic for calling him a heretic. There was no injustice in that. And, surely, a Protestant assembly might call the Romish Church an "apostate Church." It was apostate from everything that was contained in the Word of God, and, therefore, he for one could not object to the use of the term, and he thought the deputation perfectly justified in retaining it [cheers].

Mr. GRIFFIN, barrister, moved the adoption of the Report, and supported the Chairman's argument with the usual historical references.

After some general discussion as to the propriety of going into the question of the Papal aggression at all, in which Mr. Brown, Mr. Clark, Mr. Carlile, and Mr. Samuel Morley, took part, and Mr. Hare declared his intention of voting with those who wished to retain the resolution as it stood, an adjournment was proposed by Mr. Morley, which, after a show of hands, was carried, and the proceedings were suspended till Friday next, at two o'clock.

THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER.

The clever and witty Lady Morgan has renewed the conflict in which she engaged Cardinal Wiseman when less "eminent" than now. In her work on Italy, published about twenty years ago, she impugned, on the authority of a story told her by Denon, the French *savant*, the genuineness of that most precious relic of the Vatican, St. Peter's chair. When Bonaparte's armies were in possession of Rome, Denon, Champollion, and others, set to work scrutinizing the antiquities. The Pontifical throne was unseated, and, behold! on the Apostle's chair was discovered the inscription in Cufic characters, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet." Dr. Wiseman undertook to vindicate the authenticity of the relic: the attempt is understood to have been his first literary effort. The subject having been lately revived, Lady Morgan re asserts the truth of the story of Denon, and taunts the Cardinal with his sudden rise and some of its antecedents:—

Woman, my Lord Cardinal, has always been helpful and influential in the church; from St. Prudentiana, ministering to the Prince of the Apostles, and the pious and magnificent Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, the ally of Gregory the Great, and the foundress of his power through her wealth and munificence, down to a recent convert of the active mission of the Propaganda in Pagan regions—the *Begum Sombre*. The funeral sermon of this Princess was preached by your Eminence, when a bishop, with an earnest eloquence which recalled the *Eloges Funèbres* of the Bussuets and Massillons, over the biers of the La Vallières and other fair penitents of the Court of Louis XIV. The Romans still talked, up to the time of Pio Nono's flight (when they had something else to think about), of the magnificent Catafalque, sixty feet in height, reared in the church of San Carlo della Valle; of the statue of Religion, which stood at its head; and of the commanding figure of your Eminence, who stood at its base, arrayed in your episcopal robes. You made no allusion to the past tenor of the life of this ex-Bayadère and recent sovereign of one of the richest principalities in India. The wealthy Magdalen found favour in the Church's eyes, and "her sins were forgiven her; for she loved much," and made large oblations.

This Begum, here mentioned, bequeathed large sums to various sects and churches, under the extraordinary and profane notion that one or the other of them might be able to aid her in the next world! In defence of the sacrilegious French, Lady Morgan has nothing to say. "They showed as little delicacy towards the Sagro Cateno, the most sacred relic of the church of San Lorenzo, of Genoa, as they did to the chair of St. Peter. Till the arrival of those meddling savans, 'qui se méloient de tout,' the Sagro Cateno had passed for a dish made of one entire and perfect emerald, which had served at the Last Supper, and was forbidden to human touch. The French first asserted it had been part of the spoil taken by the Crusaders at Cæsarea, in the twelfth century; but when it was carried to Paris, and presented to the Institut, being subjected to the test of scientific scrutiny, it proved to be a *piece of green glass*—a pious fraud which had escaped the discovery of ages!" The pamphlet closes with a recommendation to the Cardinal to betake himself to Ireland, where he might replace the vulgar and perverting oratory of the priest-tribunes of the day, "who inflame the passions of their followers with those coarse but kindling appeals which come

"Warm from the bog, and faithful to its fires."

The *Daily News* suggests that, to decide the question at issue, the chair be tried by a jury composed of equal numbers of Catholics and Protestants!

ARRIVAL OF CARDINAL WISEMAN'S PALLIUM, &c.—The "Rattler," from Genoa, arrived at Liverpool a few days since, having, amongst other cargo, a complete suit of sacerdotal habits for his Eminence, Cardinal Wiseman. The case containing these novel imports is at present lying in the transit-shed at the Nelson-dock, until his Eminence shall have certified that the vestments are required solely for the purposes of the celebration of divine worship; otherwise, a duty will have to be paid on the material of the habiliments, being foreign manufactured silk. Besides the pallium, the red stockings, and various richly embroidered vestments, the case contains a mitre, and the hat of more than Quaker dimensions of brim. There are also several suits of liveries for his Eminence's official attendants.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The Archdeacon of Middlesex, and the Rural Deans of Uxbridge, Staines, Brentford, Hampton, Fulham, Enfield, and Greenwich, waited on the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square, yesterday week, with an address

from 264 clergymen of the archdeaconry, expressive of their gratitude to his Lordship for having taken the lead in the recent general movement on the subject of the late Papal aggression. The Bishop, in his reply, said:—"But, though I desire to put a stop to those observances and forms which are neither authorized by the Church's order, nor sanctioned by long established practice, I must still adhere to the opinion which I have before expressed, that the Rubric should be scrupulously observed when no insuperable difficulty stands in the way."

THE LATE MR. RAPHAEL, M.P.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* contains the following:—"The late member for St. Albans died without signing the deed, transferring the new churches at Kingston and St. Alban's, as well as Prior-park, near Bath, to the Cardinal. The delay is said to have been caused by the Cardinal objecting to Mr. Raphael naming the clergyman, and the result is that he has lost about £70,000 worth of property. Mr. Raphael's sister died on Sunday, so that his nephew comes in for all. The personal property has been sworn at £250,000, and the landed property is estimated at a larger figure."

A PROTESTANT BISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—It is not generally known that there has been a Protestant Bishop of Westminster. In 1541, Henry VIII. changed the Dean into a Bishop, who squandered the revenues and impoverished the see, till in 1550 he was translated to Norwich, and the bishopric abolished. The diocese was the county of Middlesex, the name of the prelate Thirlby.—*Leigh Hunt's Journal*.

"NO POPERY" MANIFESTATIONS.—It is stated by a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* that, at the parish church of Farnham, on Christmas-day, during divine service, at which the Bishop of Winchester assisted, there was flying from the tower of the church a flag with *No Popery* written on it in large letters, and that a similar exhibition took place on the 5th of November last.

We are enabled to state, from unquestionable authority, that the report that Mr. Bennett has retracted his resignation of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, is wholly devoid of foundation.—*Chronicle*.

THE REV. MR. DODSWORTH has resigned the incumbency of Christ's Church, St. Pancras, and entered the Romish communion.

BRIDGWATER.—An anti-Papal meeting was lately held in this town. It is appropriately followed by the publication of a handbill announcing the following Protestant Church-rate seizures on members of the Society of Friends:—

Mr. Joseph Thompson—a sofa and mahogany table, &c. value about £7.
Mr. Thomas Clark—a cow, value about £9.
Mr. Thomas Short—two sacks of flour, value about £3 5s.
Mr. R. C. Payne—money to the amount of £3 13s. 4d.
Mr. Metford Thompson—sugar and cheese, value about £4 10s.

ANOTHER ROMISH MIRACLE.

The French papers of the last week contain the account of an alleged miracle in the church of Saint Saturnin, canon and arrondissement of Apt, department of the Vaucluse, consisting in the flowing of blood from a picture representing the descent of Jesus Christ from the cross. The *Pouvoir* publishes a letter, dated the 24th ult., from the Sub-Prefect of Apt, M. Grave, on the subject, in which he makes the following extraordinary statements:—"About the middle of the month he learned that the population of the district were greatly occupied by the statement that a girl of Saignon, named Rosette Tamisier, long noted for her piety, had, while engaged in prayer in the chapel of St. Saturnin, martyr and Archbishop of Toulouse, seen, touched, and kissed blood which flowed from the wounds in Christ's body, in the painting placed above the altar, representing the descent from the cross. It was added that this 'supernatural fact' had been repeated on three following days. Shortly after the sub-prefect received through the mayor the copy of minutes drawn up by the lieutenant of gendarmerie, in which that functionary states that having, on the 16th, at the invitation of the curé, gone to the church, he having, with the curé, got on a table close to the picture, distinctly saw 'blood flow from the wound by the side, and those of the two hands and the left foot.' The blood on the right side consisted, says the lieutenant's report, of 'eight drops in the form of pearls, of the size of a little pea; on the right hand 'it formed a line of six centimetres in length, ending in a drop; on the left hand and the left foot blood 'was less abundant, but still sufficient to trace a line from the two points of three or four centimetres, also terminating in a drop.' Six or seven hundred persons were present at the time, and saw all this. The curé then asked Dr. Clement, who was present, to wipe the blood away with a piece of white linen. This was done, and eleven marks of blood remained on the linen. Afterwards the flowing of the blood recommenced, but was allowed to coagulate on the painting. That 'no doubt might exist as to the reality of the prodigy,' the lieutenant caused the upper part of the altar and the painting to be removed, and ascertained that 'it was absolutely impossible that the least thing could have penetrated the interior of the altar or behind the painting; moreover, the wall behind the painting was covered with a cement perfectly intact in all parts.' In consequence of this marvellous statement, the sub-prefect went on the 17th to St. Saturnin. The curé was absent; but, in company with the mayor, Dr. Clement, and M. Gay, advocate, he visited what he calls 'the miraculous painting.' These gentlemen stated to him that they had witnessed the oozing of the blood as stated by the

lieutenant of gendarmerie, and caused him to remark the coagulated blood on the painting. At this the sub-prefect says 'he felt profound emotion.' In a postscript to this letter the sub-prefect states, that a gendarme named Briol, who, after his retirement from the chapel, had been placed to prevent the crowd from approaching the painting too closely, had remarked two drops of blood ooze from the right side, that he had wiped them two or three times with his pocket-handkerchief, and that four or five stains still remained on it. He said that he had not at first given any account of this, because he feared that his pocket-handkerchief would be taken from him, and he wished to send it to his mother.

The *Courrier de Lyon* states that the blood has been analyzed by two medical men, who have declared that its chemical composition exactly corresponds with that of human blood.

THE CARMARTHEN CLERICAL BULL.—The Bishop of Llandaff lately declared Welsh Dissent to be a great evil. In the spirit of that sentiment, one of the clergy of the Welsh Establishment—the incumbent of St. David's, Carmarthen—has addressed to friends at a distance, a circular, so exquisitely Papal in its assumptions, as to have called forth the following protest from all the Dissenting ministers of the town:—

We, the undersigned, have read with feelings of deep sorrow, not unmixed with indignation, a circular lately issued to the friends of the Church, "at a distance," by the incumbent of St. David's, in this town. With sorrow, because we were not prepared to meet with such prominent indications of the prevalence and development of the worst spirit of Popery so near home; and with indignation, that any clergyman, professedly a Protestant, should pretend to exercise sole and exclusive spiritual dominion over ourselves and our congregations.

In the circular alluded to are to be found, among many others, the following statements:—"Previous to the erection of St. David's Church in 1837, there was only one church in the town of Carmarthen, comprising a population of 10,000 souls, with church accommodation for 800 persons. The necessary result of this lamentable deficiency of church-room was to alienate the excess of population beyond the capacity of the Church from the communion of the Church of England, and to foster and force on the rapid growth of Dissent; and there are now no less than eleven Dissenting chapels in the parish, one of which is said to have 800 communicants. Such a state of things called loudly on the friends of the Church to bestir themselves, and by dint of zealous exertion, and in the face of formidable difficulties, they succeeded in building another church, called St. David's, at the western extremity of the town of Carmarthen, distant one mile from the parish church, in a district not only destitute of Church feelings and Church principles, but teeming with Dissent. In 1844 it was made a district church, and a population of 5,000 souls has been committed to the 'sole and exclusive spiritual charge' of its incumbent by an order of the Queen in Council. . . . It is a case of peculiar urgency and exigency as respects the interests of the Welsh-speaking portion of the population of this town, the great mass of whom are Dissenters from the necessity of the case, not having sufficient accommodation to attend the ministrations of the Church of England."

We, therefore, feel it our bounden and sacred duty, to utter our protest, firmly and publicly, against the intolerant and presumptuous spirit manifested in the above extract, where the incumbent of St. David's, in the true style of Rome, insolently assumes the "sole and exclusive spiritual charge" of the souls of one half ("5,000 souls") of the inhabitants of Carmarthen, leaving the other half (we presume) to the "sole and exclusive spiritual charge" of the venerable Archdeacon Bevan; whom we rejoice to believe to be too true a Protestant, and too sincere a Christian, to arrogate "sole and exclusive spiritual" dominion over the various Dissenting bodies in his parish.

The grounds upon which this appeal to enlarge St. David's Church is made, is not the least extraordinary feature of this circular: "There are no less than eleven Dissenting chapels in the parish, one of which is said to have eight hundred communicants. Such a state of things calls loudly on the friends of the Church to bestir themselves," &c. One would be led to imagine, that the drunkenness, ignorance, and immorality of some of the population might have constituted a more legitimate claim to an appeal for Church extension, than the great number of places of worship in the parish, and eight hundred communicants in one chapel!! The thought of "eight hundred communicants" in one chapel, and above 2,000 more in other Dissenting chapels in the parish, whom, we hope, have been reclaimed from vice and intemperance to holiness and virtue, ought, one would suppose, to have been a source of joy and gratitude, rather than of sorrow and alarm, to one professing himself to be a Christian minister! There is no place in the kingdom, of equal population, where "the excluded poor" possess such opportunities to have the gospel preached to them; but the eleven Dissenting chapels, ministers and congregations, are completely "ignored"—not by Rome, but by the incumbent of St. David's!

The incumbent of St. David's has been lately ignored by the Pope. Is it this that has roused the latent love for Popery, and the desire to personify his Holiness, by ignoring his Dissenting brethren?

We cannot do less than condemn, in the strongest terms, the false and ungenerous insinuation implied in the statement—"The great mass of whom (the Welsh population) are Dissenters from the necessity of the case, not having sufficient accommodation to attend the ministrations of the Church of England;" which is tantamount to the assertion that they are Dissenters, not from conviction or conscience, but because there is no room for them in the church!!

DAVID LLOYD, Unitarian.
HUGH JONES, Independent.
HUGH W. JONES, Baptist.
WILLIAM MORGAN, Independent.
NATHANIEL THOMAS, Baptist.
W. HOWELL, Calvinistic Methodist.
DAVID DAVIS, Pant-teg, Independent.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.—The Rev. B. H. Kennedy, head master of Shrewsbury School, a most talented and experienced divine, has just published

a letter beseeching the laity to intercede with her Majesty for a revision of the Church articles and services. After saying that he never publicly advances an opinion without much diligent attention and study, he states:—"Our articles and services do not burthen my own conscience. I have worked under them cheerfully, and do work. No personal feeling, therefore, inclines me to change. But I have been led by study, reflection, and observation, to conclude that ultra-dogmatism has been, and is, the bane of the Christian Church. To this I trace the sins and errors of Rome—to this also the disunion of Protestants, which is the strength, the hope, and the boast of Rome. My ideal of a visible church is, therefore, the antithesis of Romanism: a church in which terms of subscription shall be minimized, and the communion of Christians worshipping the Holy Trinity maximized. I do not disguise from myself the difficulties which attend the attainment of this end. In ordinary times they would oblige me to be silent; but when the foundations are shaken, and the question is how to strengthen them, no personal considerations should deter us from a plain and honest avowal of our matured opinion. Two months ago I should have said—indeed, I did say, in private conversation—that the present times are unfavourable to a convocation of the Church; that we must wait for days of greater erudition and more enlightened opinion. But the strong and general feeling awakened by the late aggression leads me to think that we might wait long for a more unanimous feeling in Church matters than exists at the present moment. And I appeal to the laity, because it seems to me clear as daylight, that, without their active concurrence, no alterations in the Church are possible, or, if possible, desirable. I do not, of course, refer to the Upper House of Convocation, which would probably be constituted as at present. But few will deny, that in these days it is necessary for the laity to have a potential voice in Church affairs. Such, I believe, is understood to be the all but unanimous opinion of the bishops."—*Church and State Gazette*.

SCENE IN A PURSEYITE CHURCH.—On Christmas-day we paid a visit to the district church of St. Stephen, Clowance-street, Devonport. We had taken the precaution to drop a note-book into our pocket. . . . The service having been gone through, Mr. Proctor, in his surplice, ascended the pulpit, and commenced his sermon, while we commenced taking notes. While so doing a thin, spare man came and sat along side of us, and, pointing to the priest, desired us to look towards him. We complied with the strange request, and we at once saw that his reverence had made a discovery. He eyed us most fiercely, and turning colourless, he discontinued his sermon, and amidst the full gaze of the congregation the following extraordinary colloquy took place:—Mr. Proctor (addressing our reporter, who sat very quietly in his seat): Sir, are you come here for the purpose of worshipping or not? Our reporter, who at this moment was lost in astonishment at what he heard, dropped his pencil, and looked round to see from whom this observation fell, but made no reply. Mr. Proctor: I see you are writing.—Reporter: I am. Mr. Proctor: Then do you think, sir, it is becoming for you to come into a place of worship and write on such a day as this?—Reporter: I apprehend it is not unbecoming of me to put myself in possession of your sermon if I think proper. Mr. Proctor: What do you say, sir?—Reporter: I say, sir, that this is a public place of worship, and I can write if I choose. It so happens, sir, that I am a member of the Church of England, and I shall remain and write. Mr. Proctor: I desire that you will desist. It is annoying the congregation, and this is a sacred place. The reporter then resumed his seat, all eyes being turned upon him, and he dotted down the above conversation, his book resting upon his knee. Mr. Proctor proceeded with his sermon for a few seconds, and as we were making good the lost ground, he turned upon us again and said: You are still writing? The Reporter bowed an assent. Mr. Proctor: Now, sir, I tell you in the face of God and this congregation, that if you do not desist, but continue to write, you are committing an offence in the face of Almighty God. We were perfectly paralyzed—our pencil refused to do its office—the leaves of the note-book appeared as if unable to receive the cyphers—and our hands were not sufficiently strong to hold either. —*Plymouth Journal*.

THE STATE CHURCH IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—It has been for some time past evident that a Church scheme has been concocting in the Australian colonies. We perceived not long ago, in the *Launceston Examiner*, that the Bishop of New Zealand was about to proceed to Sydney to a conference of colonial bishops, with the intent of further consolidating their authority, temporal and spiritual. We did not reprint the announcement in question till it had received further confirmation. From the South Australian papers we learn that a federal union, or convocation of the Australian clergy, has been decided on, and that the Bishop of Adelaide had sailed in the "Lucy" to render his assistance in certain grand matters of Church consolidation and discipline to be discussed in that conference. We are not uninformed as to the nature of this conference, but will not anticipate it. An unmistakable feeler has, however, preceded the convocation. At the instance of Bishop Parry, two Church bills have been introduced in the Legislative Council of New South Wales, the one relating to the discipline, and the other to the temporalities of the Church, under which specious name was couched the domination of the Church of England in the colonies; in other words, an attempt has been made to establish a State Church. The colonists soon took the alarm,

and assemblies were held for the purpose of petitioning the Council against the measure. The reception which the bills met with in the Council was as might have been expected. They were pronounced to be partial in their operation, subversive of the principle of denominational equality, calculated to aggrandize a particular sect, and to plant a dominant Church in the country. The bishop, thinking it better to allay the storm he had raised, withdrew the obnoxious measure.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette*.

A PRISON OF NEWS.—It should be understood that the opposition to any Protestant movements among the Dissenters consist chiefly of the Anti-state-church party—a little faction which is a kind of offshoot of the "League," and consists chiefly of a few Manchester agents and lawyer-Politicians.—*Morning Herald*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A., late holder of the Sir Culling Eardley Scholarship, Chesnut College, has accepted a hearty and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church at the above place.

WESTON, NEAR TOWCESTER.—Several great improvements having lately been made in the Baptist Chapel in this place, the ladies in connexion with the church and congregation gave, on New Year's day, a public tea, the proceeds going towards the expenses incurred. Although the weather was very unfavourable, upwards of a hundred sat down to tea. In the evening, a public meeting was held, and suitable and deeply-interesting speeches were delivered to a large audience by the Revs. Larwell, of Bugbrook; Lea, of Keelington; Clark, of Weston, pastor of the church; Campbell, of Towcester; Chamberlain, of Pattershall; and Hedge, of Helmdon; also, M. Burn, Esq., of Towcester, and W. Morris, Esq., of Weston.

THAME, OXFORDSHIRE.—On Wednesday evening, a public social tea party of the friends connected with the Independent Chapel, High-street, Thame, was held in the Market-hall, for the purpose of liquidating the remaining debt on the chapel; the pastor in the chair. After tea, addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Hayden, High Wycombe; G. Allen, Baptist Minister, Long-Crindon; J. P. Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, Thame; J. Young, Orsett, Essex; and J. Elrick, Thame. Upwards of sixty pounds were realized at the meeting, which, with money in hand, will enable the committee to pay off £200 of the chapel debt, and will reduce the annual interest from £19 to £8.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN SHOVELLER, OF PORTSEA.—It is our melancholy task to announce the decease of the Rev. John Shoveller, of Portsea, which took place on the 1st inst., in the 91st year of his age. Few men have been more extensively connected with the religious world than the deceased, and none, so far as he was known, more justly loved. Mr. Shoveller was in every sense a patriarch. His natural life was diffused through the reigns of five monarchs, covering a large portion of the space during which the present dynasty has occupied the British throne; and no man could be more alive to the interests of his country during that extended period, or charged with richer historical recollections. He had been a member of the church in Kent-street, Portsea, now under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. Room, for more than the ordinary age of man—his term of membership at his death being 73 years. During a large period of his association with the church, he had helped successive pastors by occasionally and very acceptably occupying the pulpit for them—a practice he continued till his 84th or 85th year.—*Patriot*.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. ALGERNON WELLS.—The ceremony of the interment of the late Rev. Algernon Wells took place on Saturday, the 4th inst., at Abney-park Cemetery. The mournfully interesting services connected with the funeral were held in the chapel of the Rev. Mr. Jefferson, opposite the cemetery. The chapel was filled with a deeply devout and affected auditory. Upwards of a hundred ministers were present, most of whom formed the melancholy procession. The Rev. Mr. Jefferson read several appropriate passages of scripture, and afterwards engaged in suitable prayer, and the hymn having been sung—

"How blest the righteous when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest!"

the Rev. Dr. Burder ascended the pulpit, and delivered a pathetic address, which was listened to with deepest interest. The Rev. Thomas James then engaged in prayer, after which the mournful procession was again formed, and, attended by a large concourse of affected spectators, slowly moved to the grave, at which the coffin having been lowered, the Rev. Thomas Binney offered a deeply impressive prayer, and the solemnized assembly separated.

THE LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the constituents of this institution took place at the College on Monday, the 30th of December. From the report presented, it appeared that the debt existing at the beginning of the year 1850 has been removed, and that the annual income has been so far increased as to leave a small balance in the hands of the treasurer. It appeared, also, that there is the prospect of a steady increase in the number of students. Altogether, it was felt that the affairs of the College were in a condition highly satisfactory, and full of promise. George Hadfield, Esq., has presented to the College Library a collection of manuscripts relating to the Hewley Suit, handsomely bound, in many volumes, which, as

documents of history, will be deposited in a case provided for the purpose of receiving them.

The Right Hon. Lord Bexley, the President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has sent a donation of £1,000 to that important institution, as the commencement of an "appeal," to enable them to extend their operations at this juncture.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BIBLE PRINTING MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you for your recent article, "Unfetter the Bible." May it prove altogether an auspicious, as I feel it to have been the most suitable, salutation to our public mind for a new year.

I had been waiting for such an utterance from your quarter, and am hopeful that the voice so raised will go out and prevail, like the cry of a herald, proclaiming no uncertain sound. You very properly signify to all classes of earnest men, who are striving to promote the well-being of their fellow-men, that the emancipation of the Bible should be the common starting point for all, and that it only can be a secure standing-place for any. The subject is so serious it may well move very much all reflecting minds, and it is so simple that no person, one must think, can consistently dispute about it. Pray keep it before the public mind. The Report of the Board of her Majesty's sole and only Master Printers in Scotland, dated June 17th, 1840, remarks—"The difference of a single penny in the price of a Bible determines, year after year, whether the word of God is or is not to enlighten and gladden thousands of families."

A friend, appearing in your last week's paper, refers to the subject of personal profit being contemplated, or being assumed to be a possible right, in connexion with efforts made for the emancipation of the Bible. The mind of your friend and the public mind may be easily relieved on that subject. And it is most desirable, for the future, to make such a question quite clear to all parties. Let us henceforth state more openly and freely the ground of our proceedings. That which I have always received and held as the basis of any effort to free the Bible from bondage is this—"That neither any individual, nor any party, can justly claim a copyright in the word of Jehovah;" hence proceeding, all labour requisite to furnish forth a copy of the Bible is entitled to a fair remuneration—anything beyond that is not allowable. If this rule be adopted, and it is the one which has been always taken in the past operations which I have witnessed (those being not a few), no worker in the cause can incur personal risk, nor will any parties find freedom to intrude upon others the offer of pecuniary recompense.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly,

HENRY TAYLOR.

Woodbridge, January 3rd, 1851.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOUR EXPERIMENTS.—As incidents peculiar to the age in which we live, we cannot but regard with interest the attempts made from below to find a more satisfactory solution of the labour question. It is a new and imperative thing to find the artisan mind of the country deeply involved in the abstract logic, as well as in the practical logic, of such a question. Certain we are, that this great question is as yet unsolved; and we are hopeful enough to believe, that some contribution towards its better understanding may be drawn from the cogitations and the experience of the workers themselves. From the report of a meeting of operatives in Manchester a few days ago, we learn some curious facts in illustration of the progress of a doctrine often stated in our columns—to the effect, that the next great social experiment will be one of association. It appears that a number of weavers, who turned out of one mill near Manchester on an attempt to reduce wages, have taken a mill for themselves, and purpose manufacturing on their own account. In Bacup, it was said, there is a mill in successful operation, conducted by three hundred operatives; and in Heywood a similar experiment is in process of being tried on a smaller scale. Now, whether these first trials shall succeed or fail as commercial ventures, they must be highly instructive to those who love to trace the physiology of human society. Three hundred men on the strike have taken a mill. We believe these few words will startle some ears like a report of barricades. Such a circumstance may or may not help to revolutionize industry; but it speaks of sobriety, union, character, and forecasting habits in the men. A factory is a costly affair. A vast change must have come over the factory population ere a man possessing mill-property could dream of letting it out to strikers. Much as we have seen and heard of the progress of Manchester during the last dozen years, we remember no fact so powerfully significant of advance as this attempt—however more or less wise or hopeful—at co-operative labour.—*Athenaeum*.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BELORAVIA.—Mr. Butcher and Master Butcher-Boy.—"Now, Bill, have you took the leg of mutton to 29, and the sweetbread to 24?"—"Yes, master."—"Well, now your work is done, you'll take this bit of chalk and chalk up 'no popry.' Do you ear?"—"Why, master?"—"Why? Because 'Popes is enemies to butchers' ment on Fridays,' and Britons will have none of 'em."—*Punch*.

TO SAVE ONE'S BACON.—May I venture to suggest that this phrase has reference to the custom at Dunmow, in Essex, of giving a fitch of bacon to any married couple residing in the parish, who live in harmony for a year and a day. A man and his wife who stopped short when on the verge of a quarrel, might be said to have "just saved their bacon;" and, in course of time, the phrase would be applied to any one who barely escaped any loss or danger.—*Notes and Queries*.

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST ON THE ENGLISH PAPAL AGITATION.

The following letter will best introduce the article which it enclosed, and which is now appended to it:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—If you and your readers are not altogether weary of the very equivocal anti-Papal agitation, perhaps an American view of it may not be unacceptable; I therefore enclose an article from the *New York Morning Courier*, a highly respectable journal, though often troubled with severe fits of Anglophobia, in which it has strange utterances. For example, it sees in our friend Mr. George Thompson, an "incendiary foreigner," specially commissioned by Britishers to repeat that glorious union whose first and chief end is to perpetuate a certain not-to-be-named "domestic institution." The *Courier*, too, sees in England the most criminal country in the world, with the further aggravation that we are perfectly indifferent to home grown crime, being solely intent in recording and exaggerating American offences! This may be news to you and to your brother journalists, but I can assure you they are adopted, or appear to be adopted, as established facts by the *New York Courier*. Nevertheless, as I have said, it is a respectable journal. Though it very oddly characterises the witty *Examiner's* "arrowy sleet," the article on the topic of the day is worth reproducing here.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours,

COUSIN TO JONATHAN.

John Hughes is made Roman Catholic Archbishop in America, and the fact nowhere produces the slightest sensation. Francis Wiseman is made Roman Catholic Archbishop in England, and the whole island heaves with indignation and alarm. The one act scarcely elicits a passing paragraph in the American newspapers; the other surcharges the English press with a direful choler, which finds vent in every style of wrathful rhetoric. The *Times* scatters its forked lightnings—

—from its horrid hair
Shakes pestilence and war!

and falls foul of the Papal Philistines with a fury that none but beef-fed hierarchs could withstand. The *Examiner* belches from its deep-throated engine all sorts of hissing darts against the Vatican; the *Morning Chronicle*, "with vast Typhoean rage," rides the air in whirlwind; the stiff old *Standard* is sounding the tocsin with a might that ought to rouse the dead from their slumbers; the *Herald* has levelled its ancient blunderbuss against the "Scarlet Lady on the Seven Hills;" and even the amiable *Daily News* has put on a fearful scowl and given Pío Nono a piece of its mind that blisters like hot iron. *Punch*, of course, is on hand, as he always is where mischief is brewing, and in the first number of his November issues he "shows up" sturdy John Bull sleeping like an easy old fool in his arm chair, while the tripple-hatted Pope, with a sly smirk on the lip and a wicked leer in the eye, steals up behind and gently drops down upon his silly poll the identical scarlet hat of Cardinal Wolsey, while Paddy, the spalpeen, stands by, watching the operation with the intensest anxiety, and as whist as a stick lest the old fellow should awake and spoil the fine trick they are playing upon him. But thanks to the thunders of the press, and the tremendous sub-a-dub of the "drum ecclesiastic," John has at last thoroughly awoke, and is now laying about him with a dudgeon every way worthy of his younger days.

Now, what are the circumstances that have excited this mighty pother in quiet Old England? Briefly these. The revolution of 1688 made Protestantism the religious polity of the kingdom. The severest penal enactments were framed against all who professed the religion of Rome, and this vigour was maintained in most of its stringency until the memorable passage of the great Catholic Emancipation Act in 1829. This act was conceived in the spirit of the broadest toleration, but yet it scrupulously sought to preserve all the rights and dignities of the Established Church, and therefore expressly interdicted the assumption by Roman Catholic dignitaries of any titles worn by the incumbents of Anglican Sees. England has hitherto been regarded by the Pope as missionary ground, and while he has delegated the special supervision of "the faithful" within its borders to his "Vicars Apostolic," he has still retained the episcopal office in his own hands. But English converts to the Papacy have within the last few years greatly multiplied, and a more systematic and efficient administration of the spiritual concerns of the Roman Catholic churches in the kingdom has become necessary. The Pope, therefore, divesting himself of his episcopal functions, and treating England no longer as a heathen country, has regularly organized the English Roman Catholic Church, by appointing over it an archbishop and thirteen bishops. To avoid all collision with the law, special care has been taken to make their titles and the boundaries of their sees entirely distinct from anything found in the Anglican Church. Few, even of the bitterest enemies of Pius IX., pretend that in his mode of accomplishing the work, he has violated the letter of the law; the great *gravamen* of his offence consists in the manifestation of a settled purpose to facilitate and foster the growth of the religion of Rome in Protestant England.

As American Protestants, we must say that we cannot see the least reason in all this clamour against Papal encroachments and Papal usurpations. The Pope has only placed the Roman Catholic Church in England on the same basis it has long possessed without opposition in Prussia, in the United States, and in other Protestant lands. The dignities he has created, and the functions he has conferred, are of a purely spiritual character. He has not interfered, to the slightest extent, with the temporalities of the Anglican Church. He has levied no tithes, has laid claim to none of his confiscated revenues, has not made the slightest attempt to appoint bishops to his ancient sees now usurped, as he believes, by heretics. He has not sought to make his bishops and priests pensioners upon the public bounty, nor has he charged them with any duties in any way infringing upon the common law of the realm. The agitation occasioned by the late Papal rescript in England, we believe, is mainly due to two causes—priestly jealousy and popular bigotry. The Anglican dignitaries are very naturally disturbed at this sudden elevation of a body of men to the same nominal rank they have so long exclusively enjoyed, and it is not strange at all to hear their clamouring for penal enactments against the new hierarchy. The popular clamour of "No Popery" springs from the same intolerant spirit that sustained the penal laws against Dissenters for a hundred years, and against Roman Catholics for a hundred and fifty, and which even at this day bars a Jew out of the halls of legislation because of his religion. But England, it may be said, in opposing this ecclesiastical organization, does no more than what the Pope himself has always done in his own dominions. This is indeed true. Such a plan attempted in the Papal States, or in any country, under the direct influence of the Papacy, would at once awaken all of the anathemas of the Vatican. There is nothing strange in this. The very fundamental idea of Papacy is enforced unbroken unity. Its constitution is essentially exclusive, and its spirit essentially proscriptive. But we do not go to Rome for lessons of either civil or religious freedom. Thank Heaven, we have learned them at a different school. The very fundamental idea of Protestantism is the freedom of the individual conscience. Its constitution is essentially latitudinarian, and its spirit essentially tolerant. This is its chief glory; and this, we most religiously believe, will make it to endure as long as time endures. The moral grandeur of Protestantism consists in its respect for the human conscience, its reliance upon the Word of God alone, and its calm disdain of all outward constraints, and all legal appliances, either against it or in its favour. Where, as in this country, these qualities are most manifested, there Protestantism is the strongest and most invulnerable. English Protestantism must be a craven thing to turn pale at the view of a Primate's hat and a dozen Prelatical mitres. It must be a weak thing to shake at the sight of his Holiness tracing a few beggarly lines on its map, and assigning one name to this division and another to that. It must be a foolish thing to suppose that it can, at this late day, check the power and the influence of its adversary by persecution or intolerance.

THE FOREIGN MISSION OF THE DOVE.

We comply with pleasure with a request to insert the following, from a late number of "The Bond of Brotherhood":—

We have, at last, entered upon that enterprise upon which we have long concentrated more sanguine hope, faith, and expectation, than upon almost any other project for the promotion of peace, with which we have been connected for some years past. This is the mission of the "Dove," with its Olive-leaf of peace and goodwill, over all the countries of continental Europe, not excluding Russia itself. For three years, this undertaking has been dwelling in our mind, until, at last, it has become its *one idea*; and it is with the liveliest sentiment of satisfaction that, after a long delay, we have been able to make a beginning, and to report the result of an experimental trial of the system. The special mission to Denmark and the Duchies occupied nearly all our time from the close of the Frankfurt Congress to the 1st of November, when it was brought to a conclusion. We immediately entered upon the mission of the Olive-leaf. The deluge of angry passions which engulfed Germany, and nearly the whole continent, was at its height. Nearly a million of armed men, of the same race and language, seemed to be preparing for a fearful conflict; and nearly all the journals breathed forth bitter and wrathful thoughts. The aspect was dark and doubtful; but we tied a message of peace and goodwill to the neck of our carrier-dove, and sent it forth on its trial-flight, with Noah's hope, that it might somewhere find a place for the sole of its feet, or, at least, drop here and there upon the waters a few seed-kernels of human brotherhood which should take root, as the flood abated, and bring forth fruit after many days. This first Olive Leaf bore the long article published in the last number of the "Bond," entitled, "The Brotherhood of Nations," translated into German by an eminent scholar in Hamburg. It was three times the length of the articles we intend to send out in this way generally; and, therefore, we could not expect its gratuitous insertion in many journals, however well-disposed towards the subject. It was, therefore, a return of the Dove, with a green, gladdening token of promise in its mouth, when we found the article copied entire into three of the journals which we saw daily in the reading-room of the *Borsen-Halle*, viz., the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, of Leipzig, *Ost-See Zeitung*, of Stettin, and the *Kiel Correspondent*. In the first of these papers, which, probably, is read by 50,000 persons, it appeared as the leading article, as it did also in the *Kiel Correspondent*. We know not if it were published in any other German papers; but in these three it must have reached nearly 100,000 readers. The second Olive Leaf bore an "Address to the German People from an American," and was sent to about 200 journals, scattered all over Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, and other States of Germany. We see but comparatively few of these journals, and, therefore, have no means of knowing in how many of them it has appeared. It has been copied into two of the papers which come to the reading-room referred to, and with a paragraph of favourable introduction from the editor of each. But we hope that the actual insertion of these articles will not measure their influence for good. They will be read by many editors, who may not reproduce them, but whose minds may be affected favourably by the ideas they suggest. The very apparition at their windows, once a week, of the Dove, with its emblem of peace and hope, must sometimes come, like the augury of a sunbeam, in these dark and treacherous times. The cost of a weekly edition of 200 of these Leaves, for printing and postage, is about 30s. This is the first department of the Olive Leaf Mission.

The second, and perhaps the most important operation embraced in this noiseless and gentle educational system, is one which we earnestly commend to the sympathy and support of the Olive Leaf societies in Great Britain and America, and to all the friends of peace and human brotherhood on both sides of the Atlantic; for it is one which must depend for its success entirely upon their generous contributions. It is virtually to establish ten, twenty, or a hundred monthly organs, in different parts of Europe, of immense circulation, for the dissemination and advocacy of our principles. Or, in other words, to hire, at a stipulated price, a couple of columns, once a month, in several of the leading journals of the Continent, to be occupied with such an Olive Leaf as appears in each number of the "Bond." Its first object and advantage is, to secure a permanent circle of readers in the different continental capitals, whose minds may

be enlightened and interested, little by little, and line upon line, in these beautiful principles; and thus be prepared to aid in their dissemination. This will be the cheapest, and perhaps the most efficient method we can adopt, at present, for reaching, regularly, millions of minds, in all the countries of continental Europe, with the ideas of peace and brotherhood. The extent to which this operation may be expanded, will depend almost entirely upon the contributions of those friends which it shall find in Great Britain and America. But we have been so confident that it would commend itself to the sympathy and support of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic, that we have already made arrangements for sending a full Olive Leaf monthly to about 300,000 readers in France and Germany; and we hope that the British and American Olive Leaf Societies will, by their increased zeal and activity, supply the means for increasing that number to a million, by the 1st of January. All the journals with which we have arranged for the insertion of these Leaves, have consented to a reduction, some of thirty-three, and others of fifty per cent. on their usual price per line; either in consideration of its monthly repetition, or as a token of sympathy with the object of these little messengers of peace and goodwill. Such has been the case with two of the most influential journals in Berlin, which will send an Olive Leaf to nearly 50,000 readers in that metropolis and district, at the cost of about £3 for each monthly edition. Thinking it might be a good and pleasant thing to parcel out the great field of labour into little plots or *parterres*, allotting one to a particular division of labourers, to be sown, dewdrop thick, with these germinating ideas of peace and brotherhood, we have written most earnestly to our native town, little Berlin, in the State of Connecticut, to take the great Berlin of Europe under its special tuition, and put its great military population to school to these beautiful principles, through the teaching of the Olive Leaf. We have also appealed to our home town, Worcester, and to the county of that name, which is justly called the "heart of the commonwealth" of Massachusetts, to take the whole kingdom of Sweden as its garden ground, if that field shall be accessible to our efforts. This will not only be a division of labour, but of the harvest, which may inspire new interest in the general movement. The leading journals in Germany are not confined to the family circles of subscribers, but are read in the large and permanent circles of the reading room, *cafés*, hotels, &c.; and it would be a moderate estimate to assume, that every copy is read by five persons. Thus, the *Hamburg Nachrichten*, which issues a daily edition of about 11,000 copies, must have at least 50,000 regular readers, many of whom are persons in Schleswig-Holstein. The editor of the paper has agreed to insert just such an Olive-leaf as appears in the "Bond," for a little more than £3 for each monthly edition. This will be about 6s. per 1,000 copies for printing and simultaneous distribution to a permanent circle of readers; which is not more than half the cost of printing them separately, and of distributing them from house to house, by hand, in one locality. Thus, every pound, shilling, or penny contribution, will tell with an effect which the giver may see and feel. The youngest heart and hand that can put a penny, with a wish of goodwill, into this enterprise, may estimate just what it will do. A donation of £1 will send 4,000 Olive leaves, the same day, to 4,000 family or reading circles; one shilling, to 200 of such circles; and one penny to sixteen, perhaps embracing 100 readers. We love to put the shares in this enterprise down to the capacity of the tiniest purse; for we know, and have often said, that a penny might be given with a wish worth a pound. The best result of almost every philanthropic movement is, to bless the giver with the luxury of benevolent sentiments. It is not, by pressing importunities, to extract a given quantity of coined gold, silver, or copper, from the pocket, but to elicit, gently, a spontaneous gift from the heart-tribute of sympathy and goodwill, worth more than specie to any mission of benevolence. Therefore, we have ever believed that 240 pennies from 240 individuals were worth at least £3 from one. Therefore we hope, that as many penny contributions as possible will be made, in Great Britain and America, to the foreign mission of the Olive-leaf.

E. BURRITT.

FRENCH LITERATURE.—Guizot is hard at work. Thiers continues to labour at his "History of the Consulate and Empire." Lamartine has undertaken to write a "History of the Directory," and even threatens a "History of Turkey," as a mark of gratitude to the Sultan for his liberal present of a vast tract of land.—*Literary Gazette*.

JESUS JUDGED BY JEWS.—Dr. Raphael, of Birmingham, says:—"While I and the Jews of the present day protest against being identified with the zealots who were concerned in the proceedings against Jesus of Nazareth, we are far from reviling his character or deriding his precepts, which are, indeed, for the most part, the precepts of Moses and the Prophets. You have heard me style him 'the Great Teacher of Nazareth'; for that designation I and the Jews take to be his due." "I did not term Jesus of Nazareth an impostor," (says M. M. Noah, the American Jew). "I had never considered him such. The impostor generally aims at temporal power, attempts to subsidize the rich and weak believer, and draws around him followers of influence whom he can control. Jesus was free from fanaticism: his was a quiet, subdued, retiring faith; he mingled with the poor, he communed with the wretched, avoided the rich, and rebuked the vain glorious. In the calm of the evening he sought shelter in the secluded groves of Olivet, or wandered pensively on the shores of Galilee. He sincerely believed in his mission; he courted no one, flattered no one: in his political denunciations he was pointed and severe; in his religion, calm and subdued. These are not the characteristics of an impostor; but, admitting that we give a different interpretation to his mission, when 150,000,000 believe in his divinity, and we see around us abundant evidences of the happiness, good faith, mild government, and liberal feelings, which spring from his religion, what right has any one to call him an impostor? That religion which is calculated to make mankind great and happy cannot be a false one."

THE ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAXES MOVEMENT.

MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

On Thursday night a numerous-attended meeting was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain the abolition of the tax on paper; Mr. Cowan, M.P., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was with some little reluctance he consented to preside at that meeting, because it might naturally be supposed that a person who had a pecuniary interest, or who was supposed to have such an interest, had a private interest in the repeal of the tax on paper. There were those, however, who thought that they had an interest in the maintenance of the tax, and that it would be injurious to them to have it removed [no, no]. That was their opinion, not his. He would leave it to others to address them on the injury which the tax did to literature, and would confine himself to giving a few illustrations of the enormous amount of most useless labour which the manufacturers of paper were called on to perform, and the superfluous waste of time to which they were subject from the detention of the manufactured article in the mill. At the beginning of the century there were twenty-seven excisable articles, of which there remained but six or seven at the present time. Of these there was but one article which bore on the face of it *prima facie* evidence of the duty having been charged by means of the label fastened on it. That article was paper. The absence of this label subjected the manufacturer to a tax of £10; it used to be £100. There was but one article subject to detention for a single moment after the duty had been charged. That article was paper. Yet one would think that it should be the other way, in consequence of paper bearing the label on the face of it. But the contrary was the fact, for the excise obliged the manufacturer to keep his paper twenty-four hours before he could send it out; and this time was calculated from the period when the officer visited his work. The process of charging the paper was also a peculiar one, for the paper label which was pasted on must be dry before the duty was charged. When this had to be done with regard to every description of paper and on every ream, and when, moreover, it had to be weighed and wrapped up by the officer, it imposed an amount of labour and consumed a quantity of time, which was very singular in this so-called free-trade country. If so much time was uselessly expended in the manufacture of any other articles—such as gloves for instance—it would not be allowed to continue a week, for the voice of the country would be instantly raised against it [hear, hear]. It was because the paper manufacturers were a small body scattered over the country, and were not concentrated in a particular locality like the manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield, that these unfair restrictions were allowed to continue [hear, hear]. He wished to exhibit to them a specimen of paper which had been manufactured some time ago in the county of Gloucester. The cost of the raw article was 2s. a cwt. or £2 a ton. It was made, in fact, from wheat straw, a fact for which he could vouch. But hear it—all agricultural protectionists and squires—the duty was 14s. 9d. on an article which cost, in its raw state, but 2s. [hear, hear.] The article which he had shown them was deemed paper by the excise, because water was mixed up in its preparation. It was reduced in bulk, and became paper or mill-board. Here was another article which was not called paper, because it was manufactured in a dry state: it was not formed into a state of pulp, and, consequently, it superseded the enormously taxed article which was formed with water. The duty was 700 or 800 per cent. on the original value of the article. He had been told that 30,000 females found employment in Paris in the manufacture of paper boxes, and that, when ladies made purchases, their goods were not handed to them in white-brown parcels, but in tastefully-made paper boxes. These boxes came into this country at an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent., whilst there was a tax of £100 or £200 per cent. on the raw material, if manufactured at home [hear]. In the present day, when they read of such sad and deplorable details of female wretchedness in this country, owing to the want of employment, was it right or just to that suffering portion of the community to discourage a branch of industry which would give employment to females in the construction of useful articles, but from which they were now debarred by this vile and monstrous law? [hear.] Another class of sufferers from this law were the letter-press printers. He knew that they suffered great privations at times, both in Edinburgh and in London, and that they bore their trials with unexampled patience [hear, hear]. But he hoped the day was not far distant when the press of this country would be made really free [cheers]. They had great encouragement. Up to 1839 the Government had the monopoly of printing the Holy Scriptures in Scotland. But after the monopoly was abolished, there was an enormous demand for the Holy Scriptures, and they sold to three times the extent they did previously [hear, hear]. The monopoly still existed in England, and although they professed to make it free from any tax, individuals were enabled to acquire spacious demesnes, in consequence of the monopoly being kept up [hear, hear]. The time for this movement was well chosen. A half century of great change and extraordinary progress had just closed, and he rejoiced that the commencement of the present half century was marked by a movement for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge [hear, hear]. The penny postage—a work which entitled Mr. Rowland

Hill to be considered one of the benefactors of the world [cheers]—came into operation in the last half century. The design of the beautiful palace in Hyde-park had been conceived, and all honour was due to the illustrious prince who originated it ["Hear, hear," "No, no," and hisses]. He rejoiced that it would be no longer necessary for them to go to prime ministers or chancellors of the exchequer, from whom they might get but a chilling reception, but to the people [hear, hear]. He was glad the venue was changed from Downing-street to the House of Commons, and he hoped his hon. friend, Mr. Gibson, would renew next session his motion for the emancipation of the country from the trammels by which it was so unjustly crippled [cheers]. The SECRETARY read two letters from Mr. Hume, M.P., heartily approving of the movement.

Mr. J. CASSALL moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the duty on paper is emphatically a tax upon skill and industry, as it increases the cost of an article of general consumption, and limits the field of production, thus interfering with the employment of the capital and labour engaged in a great variety of trades and occupations, and affecting, less directly, but most injuriously, the interests of the public at large; and that in its effects it is vexatious and unequal, necessarily creating delays and difficulties in the way both of the manufacturer and the consumer.

If paper was dug in reams out of a quarry, this tax would be unjust, considering the purposes to which it was applied [hear, hear]. When they recollected that the beautiful fabric on which they entered their correspondence, and upon which the volumes and the newspapers they read were printed, was made from a material which was valueless in itself, being, in fact, the very refuse of their workshops, and that it was by labour alone that it acquired its value, it could not be denied that this tax was unjust and illegitimate, and he did not know how a Government professing to be the disciples of economic science, and really desiring to free labour from the trammels by which it was beset, could support the continuance of such a tax [hear, hear]. The burden and discouragement inflicted on publishers by the tax, the speaker illustrated at length from his own experience. In 1834 the amount of paper paying duty was 70,589,000 lbs., and in 1846, after the duty had been reduced, the quantity upon which duty was paid was 127,000,000, so that the consumption had increased upwards of 80 per cent. If the duty were abolished, the consumption would be doubled. The Government might wish to retain this, and all the other taxes impeding education, but if they resisted this appeal they would stand convicted of hypocrisy. They voted £100,000 for education, but they took £300,000 from that which should communicate education to the people. He appealed to the mechanics' institutes to support this movement, and looked even to the ministers of the gospel for sanction and co-operation. He should do all in his power to help the movement, not only as one pledged to free-trade, but as one who wished to see the elevation of that class from which he himself had sprung [cheers].

Mr. PETER BORTHWICK seconded the resolution. If the tax on paper were repealed, employment would be given to 500,000 additional hands, not confined to the exclusive manufacture of paper, but in many useful and ornamental articles—in paper-maché and other ways, for it was incalculable to what new uses paper might be employed. Mr. Borthwick then referred to emigration, and observed that in America they were free from such impositions, while in England the Government said to that 500,000 people, that they might go to America, or anywhere they liked, where they could get paid for their labour.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. PEDDER moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting is further of opinion, that the duty on paper, by adding to the cost and consequently increasing the price of books, newspapers, and periodicals, impedes the progress of knowledge, and education of the people.

His resolution referred particularly to the injury done by the tax on paper to the dissemination of knowledge. There was no doubt it had such an effect, and it was on that ground he opposed the tax. The injury of the tax to labour, important as it was, sunk into insignificance as compared with the injury of the tax as it affected knowledge. Let but the people get access to knowledge of a sound kind, and they would then be able to take care that no taxes should seriously interfere with their comforts [hear]. A higher class of literature would be provided for the people, and the vile class of literature on which they now fed would be pushed from its place [hear, hear].

Mr. INGRAM, proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, seconded the resolution. He considered that the evils of the taxes on paper had been "much understated."

On the resolution being put,

Mr. HOLYOAKE rose to move the following addition by way of amendment:—

That this meeting is further of opinion that the stamp-duty on newspapers and the advertisement duty, by adding to the cost, and consequently increasing the price and deteriorating the quality of books, newspapers, and periodicals, impedes the progress of knowledge and education of the people.

This was an addition rather than an amendment, and he hoped it would not be considered as being offered for the purpose of opposition. He was ready to indorse everything that had been said with regard to the tax on paper, but every word that had been uttered applied with greater force to the two taxes named in the amendment, than to the tax which was alone referred to in the resolution [hear, hear]. The resolution, with the amendment attached, was more likely to enlist the general sympathy of the people [hear, hear]. It would prevent this from being considered a class movement, and would elevate it to the dignity of one reposing on public

principle [hear, hear]. He deprecated confining the movement to the repeal of the paper alone, and advocated the inclusion of the repeal of the other two duties in their demand, because it would make the question more general and natural.

Mr. COLLIER seconded the amendment, for the reason that a tax was laid on the working man by the operation of these duties. The working classes of this country would meddle with politics [cheers]. Rightly or wrongly, wisely or foolishly, usefully or mischievously, they would have something more to do with the laws than to obey them [cheering]. At the risk even of their interests, and even of their lives, they would interfere with matters of law and government, and it depended upon the Government, and upon Parliament, whether that interference should be for good or for evil, for they could not put it down [cheering].

The CHAIRMAN said that he believed all concurred in the opinion that the proposition of Mr. Holyoake was rather an addition than an amendment. As he and the meeting generally approved of the object it had in view, there would be no objection to its forming part of the resolution [cheers].

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, M.P., said he had been called on to explain his presence at that meeting in support of the movement for the repeal of the simple duty on paper, whilst in his place in Parliament he had appended to, and united with, that object the repeal of the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the duty on the import of foreign books. He wished to state that he was guided in his conduct by what he believed to be the best course to be adopted in reference to what the country required for its welfare—the repeal of all the taxes on knowledge. He brought forward the question as a whole, because he saw something like a principle in it [hear, hear]. He did not put it as a question of surplus or no surplus; but he said that the imposition of a tax on knowledge was not sound in policy, and that, therefore, whether there was a surplus or no surplus, it was the duty of those who had the conduct of public affairs to make such financial arrangements as would enable Parliament to dispense with a description of taxes which were unfit to remain a permanent source of revenue [hear, hear]. He knew from experience, also, that it was a good plan to ask for all you want, but to take what you can get, without giving a release in full [laughter]. He would not refuse an instalment, but he would not, in consequence, forego the right at all times to demand payment for the whole debt [cheers]. Those three questions—the paper duty, the newspaper stamp duty, and the advertisement duty—had usually been more or less linked together [hear, hear]. When Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer brought the question before Parliament, though not intending then to include the paper duty, he moved generally to the effect that the taxes on knowledge were injurious to the public interests. If he succeeded in that motion, he would afterwards have to move resolutions referring to each specifically [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Gibson) pursued nearly the same course, as that which was most likely to enlist the largest amount of public sympathy in his motion [hear, hear]. All these taxes were bad; but if he were to express an opinion as to which was the worst, he would say the stamp on newspapers was [cheers]. The *Times* [hisses and groans] paid a fine or tax every year to the Government of £95,000—£16,000 paper duty, £60,000 for stamps, £19,000 for advertisements. Of these relative amounts, that for stamps was certainly the greatest, and it showed it was the heavier item to be paid, in order to carry on a paper of large circulation [hear, hear]. If the present question should come to a vote, though he was anxious to co-operate with his friends near him for the repeal of the duty on paper, and would not do anything to prevent them from obtaining the object which they sought, yet, consistently with the course he pursued in the House of Commons, and which, if permitted, he would again take next session, he should feel it his duty to give his vote for the amendment [loud cheers].

The resolution, as amended, was then carried.

Mr. EDWARDS moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which, having been carried unanimously, was duly acknowledged by Mr. Cowan. Thanks were then voted to Mr. M. Gibson, who briefly returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A meeting of paper manufacturers was held yesterday week, at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens, Manchester, in order to consider what steps could be taken to secure, in the course of the next session of Parliament, the abolition of the paper duty. Mr. T. B. Crompton was called to the chair, and said that at a meeting held about a month since, he was requested to ascertain, as far as possible, the probability of getting, in the next session of Parliament, an abolition of the paper duty. With this view, he had had interviews with Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a great number of leading men, both in and out of Parliament, and of all political sentiments. The result of those interviews was a conviction that on the exertions made by the public and the trade, but emanating from the latter, would entirely depend whether they were to succeed in getting this obnoxious tax repealed or not. Mr. Baldwin described the injurious operation of the paper duty on the trade of Birmingham. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. C. Porter and other gentlemen; and resolutions were agreed to for the commencement of a subscription to aid the London association; directing the secretary to communicate with all similar associations in the country; and urging paper manufacturers to solicit subscriptions from their friends generally.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of Jan., 1850 and 1851, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JAN. 5th,			
	1850.	1851.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs	£ 18,695,798	£ 18,614,880	80,918	
Excise	12,753,815	13,003,961	250,146	
Stamps	6,365,475	6,095,611	269,864	
Taxes	4,303,849	4,360,178	56,329	
Property Tax	5,408,159	5,383,037	25,122	
Post-office	806,000	820,000	14,000	
Crown Lands	160,000	160,000		
Miscellaneous	249,242	178,552	70,690	
Total Ordinary Revenue	48,742,338	49,616,249	873,911	446,561
Imprest and other Monies	559,457	691,447	131,990	
Repayments of Advances	519,597	708,618	189,021	
Total Income	49,821,392	50,016,314	194,922	446,561
Deduct Decrease			446,561	
Increase on the Year			164,922	

	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th,			
	1850.	1851.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs	£ 4,720,630	£ 4,596,705	123,925	
Excise	3,623,061	3,715,920	92,859	
Stamps	1,509,860	1,459,721	50,139	
Taxes	1,897,961	1,923,053	25,092	
Property Tax	449,394	418,730	30,664	
Post-office	152,000	152,000		
Crown Lands	60,000	60,000		
Miscellaneous	58,408	20,391	38,017	
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,473,314	12,346,520	126,794	212,745
Imprest and other Monies	125,087	132,246	7,159	
Repayments of Advances	124,909	135,116	10,207	
Total Income	12,723,310	12,613,882	109,428	133,317
Deduct Increase			109,428	
Decrease on the Quarter				109,428

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of Jan., 1850 and 1851.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th,	
	1850.	1851.
Customs	£ 4,720,630	£ 4,596,705
Excise	3,623,061	3,715,920
Stamps	1,509,860	1,459,721
Taxes	1,897,961	1,923,053
Property Tax	449,394	418,730
Post-office	152,000	152,000
Crown Lands	60,000	60,000
Miscellaneous	58,408	20,391
Imprest and other Monies	125,087	132,246
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c.	124,909	135,116
Repayments of Advances	124,909	135,116
Total Income	12,723,310	12,613,882

CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED JAN. 5th,	
	1850.	1851.
Permanent Debt	£ 5,811,165	£ 5,789,577
Terminable Annuities	558,639	577,687
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund ..	302,961	565,788
Sinking Fund	90,220	99,010
Civil List		
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund, including, in 1851, £248,550 of debt to the Equivalent Company	340,144	587,599
For Advances	374,172	198,204
Total Charge	7,486,301	8,117,865
Surplus	5,236,743	4,507,151
Total	12,723,044	12,625,016

The Surplus Revenue on the 10th Oct., 1850, after providing for the charges for that Quarter, was	1,266,180
To which is to be added the surplus of the Consolidated Fund on 5th January, 1851	4,507,151
The amount issued in the Quarter ended 5th January, 1851, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services ..	5,773,331
The surplus of revenue after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for payment of Supply Services, Quarter ended January 5, 1851 ..	1,012,817

FOUL USE OF HER MAJESTY'S NAME.—We see that the new sewer at Whitehall is called the Victoria Sewer. What a delicate compliment to our Queen to give her name to a stinking sewer! "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and so, too, would a sewer under any other name than our gracious Sovereign's. But who is it who thus takes the liberty to bring her Majesty's name into bad odour? Why don't the Commissioners give their own dainty names to their own dainty works? In the House of Commons you may nose them as you go into the lobby; and let them honestly and frankly put their signatures to their smells. At all events, let them be warned off her Majesty's fair name, for it is not becoming or decent that our Sovereign lady should be made to stand god-mother for the progeny of Cloacina.—*Examiner*.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. Simon, the officer of health of the City of London, has just presented his second annual report to the City Commissioners of Sewers. The first fact stated is—that, in the year ending September 28th, 1850, there died within the city, containing a population of 125,000 persons, 2,752; being about 22 deaths to the thousand—a decrease upon the previous year, the cholera year, of ten upon the thousand. How great a decrease this is on years before 1849 Mr. Simon is not able to say, but he inclines to think that it is considerably below the average, and ascribes the improvement to the diminution of the causes of disease effected by sanitary measures. He quotes a district in Northumberland, where only thirteen persons die in the thousand, as the healthiest in the kingdom. This is manifestly attributable to the absence of the causes of disease; but to show that it is not the envied position alone of a rural district, he points out that actually in the returns of the north-west sub-district of the City of London union, the deaths for the last year amounted to only thirteen in the thousand. By far the greater amount of death is from preventable diseases—from diseases some of which, such as typhus, never occur at all in healthy districts; and others, such as measles and scarlatina, which are seldom, if ever, fatal, where proper precautions have been taken to secure health. The disease which of all others seems to be most under human control, namely, the small-pox, has, during even the past healthy year had a double mortality in the city of London. Mr. Simon points out a very important fact with regard to cholera, as the result of the examination of the districts in which this disease was most fatal. He shows that in every case it was connected with a "peculiar condition of soil, of which dampness is one sure and invariable character, and organic decomposition (promoted by dampness) probably another." In the districts which formerly formed the banks of the river Fleet, and which were composed of much such mud-banks as those of the Thames, in London, at the present day, there now stands a mass of houses, in most of which cholera was most rife. The same is true of another district, between Aldersgate and Bishopsgate, which Stow describes in his time as consisting of "a moorish, rotten ground, impassable but for cawsaies purposely made to that intent," and known by the name of Moorfields. Having dwelt upon the mortality of London, he proceeds to consider the causes and prevention of endemic disease. Under the head of drainage and sewerage, he alludes to the present imperfect construction of sewers, and addresses himself to the question of the use of disinfecting or deodorizing agents. He warns persons against being misled by the use of the term disinfectant. The various substances thus called have not, as far as is known, any power to destroy the germs of disease, and seeing that the use of such agents as deodorizers may frequently lead to the retention rather than to the getting rid of injurious matters, he very properly condemns their employment. He remarks at great length on the water supply, and on "the habitations and social condition of the poor." The third and last division of the report gives a series of suggestions for embodiment in the Act under which the commission holds its powers.

A deputation from the Metropolitan Sanitary Association last week had an interview with Lord Seymour, the first Commissioner of Woods and Forests, at his official residence, to urge on him the distress and disappointment of the public that nothing has been done towards improving the very defective means of removing public and private nuisances and preventing contagious diseases. A memorial was presented which strongly embodied the principal defects of the Nuisances Removal and Contagious Diseases Prevention Act. It demanded, first, that the ordinary provisions of the Act be enlarged, and its machinery simplified; and next, that its extraordinary powers be made permanently available against the chronic maladies which habitually devastate certain localities, and whose presence and activity are manifested, at any given period, by an abnormal excess of mortality. The deputation further pressed upon his lordship the urgency of adopting some immediate plan for the sanitary and moral regulation of those "pest-dens of disease and hotbeds of immorality"—the low lodging-houses. Lord Seymour replied as follows:—

I believe we are all agreed upon the general principles, and what I want now is practical suggestions, and to know how you mean to proceed. The only suggestion yet made is, that the Act should be made permanent; but as the functions of the Board of Health will cease in a few years, it would be necessary to alter that Act also. What I particularly want to know is, what amendments you propose in the Act? I shall be very glad to consider these amendments; but I cannot undertake to bring in any Act and present it for the sanction of the House unless I am aware of the precise nature of the amendments, and have time to consider them.

Dr. Gavin stated that the suggestions which Lord Seymour required should be laid before his lordship, who promised to give them his careful consideration.

THE LATEST BURGLARIES.—On Thursday night a number of men wearing masks, broke into Downlands, near Frimley, the residence of the Misses Farncombe and their servants, whom they terrified by threats and violence. Considerable property was taken, and a reward of £30 has been offered for detection of the thieves.—At Liverpool, a jeweller's, silversmith's, and watchmaker's, were broken into on Sunday night, and property to the amount of £1,800 abstracted. It is expected that the thieves will soon be in the hands of the police.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The following is a list of prizes awarded at the close of the last half-yearly session of this institution:—

SCRIPTURAL KNOWLEDGE.	
1st Biblical Prize ..	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
2nd do. ..	T. M. Eccles, Lower Darwen.
3rd do. ..	J. Maidlow, London.
4th do. ..	H. Spicer, do.
5th do. ..	H. Laming, do.
6th do. ..	W. W. Williams, Haverfordwest

CLASSICS.	
1st Classical Prize	John Spicer, London.
2nd do.	William Tyler, London.
3rd do.	J. Reynolds, Bristol.
4th do.	J. Maidlow, London.
5th do.	H. Spicer, London.
7th do.	Sheldon, Manchester.

MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.	
1st Mathematical Prize	Eve, Maldon.
2nd do.	A. Eccles, Lower Darwen.
For accuracy at the Arithmetical Examination....	Seymour, Odiham.
3rd Mathematical Prize	J. Maidlow, London.
4th do.	Davies, Richmond.
5th do.	Wallwork, Chorley.
6th do.	H. Ibbotson, Poyle.
6th do.	Mahony, Madras.

FRENCH.	
1st French Prize	John Spicer, London.
2nd do.	Stancombe, Trowbridge.
3rd Certificate of Honour, as having already received the prize	Eve, Maldon.

GERMAN.	
1st Prize	Wedgewood, London.

GENERAL HISTORY AND ENGLISH.	
1st Historical Prize	Prudence, Mitcham.
2nd do.	Davies, Richmond.
3rd do.	Laming, London.
4th do.	Cubitt, Muswell-hill.

WRITING.	
1st Certificate of Honour....	Seymour, Odiham.
2nd Prize	Wedgewood, London.

DRAWING.	
1st Certificate of Honour....	John Spicer, London.
2nd Prize	A. Eccles, Lower Darwen.

GEOGRAPHY.	
1st Certificate of Honour ..	Ashton, Putney.
2nd Prize	Dawson, Lancaster.
3rd Do.	Jas. Travis, Liverpool.

FOR GENERAL DILIGENCE AND GOOD CONDUCT, AS EVIDENCED BY THEIR HAVING BEEN FOUR TIMES UPON THE OPTIMI LIST AND NOT OTHERWISE REWARDED.

1st Optimi Prize	R. Eccles, Lower Darwen.
2nd do.	W. Hitch, Melbourn.
3rd do.	E. Carter, Homerton.
4th do.	F. Travis, Liverpool.

The Rev. Thomas Binney then, in the name of the Committee, presented two sums of twenty guineas and ten guineas, the first to Frederic Vavasour, who stood highest among the Mill Hill pupils at the last Matriculation Examination in Honours at the London University; and the second to J. Ravenscroft Elsey, who, next to Vavasour, stood the highest among the Mill-hill pupils at the "Pass" Examination. The school re-opens January 27, 1851.

A SUMMARY OF THE PEERAGE.—It might seem: be only the natural course of things, or what we should expect to happen not unfrequently, that the man who has risen (otherwise than by succession) from being a commoner to be a peer should afterwards make his way from the lowest to the highest rank in the peerage. The same impulse or buoyancy, whatever it may have consisted in or come of, whether extraordinary merit and services, or persevering ambition, or consummate dexterity and insinuation, or mere good fortune, which has carried him so far, ought, it may be thought, to carry him still farther. Having lifted him up to be a Baron or a Viscount, why should its action stop till it has elevated him to a Marquise or a Dukedom? But the fact is, that to surmount the barrier which separates the peerage from the rest of the community, is generally speaking, easier than to pass from one rank of the peerage to another. The structure narrows faster than it rises. Of its three tiers or stages (for the Viscounts may be regarded as only a higher division of the Barons, and the Marquises as a subordinate kind of Dukes) the lowest is nearly twice as spacious as the one next above it, and the latter three times as spacious as the highest. At present, the number of English Barons and Viscounts is about 220; that of the Earls about 120; that of the Dukes and Marquises about 40. Above 250 English peerages were conferred in the reign of George the Third, but only three of them were Dukedoms. From the accession of George the Second, indeed, to the present day, a period of more than 120 years (if we except the variation of the Newcastle patent in 1756), only six hereditary dukedoms have been created; and of these one (that of Montagu) is already extinct. Of nearly 270 Irish peers made in the reign of George the Third, only one was a Duke.—*Professor G. L. Craik's Romance of the Peerage*.

We understand that the question as to what the law of Scotland says upon the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister will shortly be settled, as a man is now in gaol who is to be indicted for incest on account of having formed such a connexion, and the law-officers of the Crown have refused to release him on bail.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen has received a number of distinguished visitors at Windsor Castle; including the Duke and Duchess of Nemours and Prince Joinville; Chevalier and Lady Bunsen; and Sir Charles Eastlake.

New Year's day was marked by the Queen's liberal gifts to the poor of Windsor, of food, clothing, and coals, to the value of £250—gifts made the more acceptable by her Majesty's kindly presence at their distribution. The band of the Horse Guards performed a serenade on the New Year's morning. After dinner, there was a performance of music by the Queen's private band, with the assistance of eminent performers. In the evening, the bands of the Coldstream Guards and the Horse Guards, with the Queen's private band, performed Beethoven's "Battle Sinfonia."

The Duke of Newcastle has relapsed into a state which "gives no hopes whatever of his recovery." The local papers state that his family surgeon is of opinion that he "cannot possibly survive much longer."

Viscount Alford, M.P. for Bedfordshire, died on Thursday evening, at his seat, Ashridge Park, near Hemel Hempstead. He was in the thirty-sixth year of his age; had been in declining health for the last two years, and, with his wife, had spent the winter of last year in Egypt; but returned without any improved prospects of life.

Mr. GEORGE DRUMMOND, the banker, of Charing-cross, attended divine service on Sunday at Belgrave Chapel, and received the sacrament, apparently in good health. Immediately on his return home, he was seized with sudden illness, and died before medical attendance could be procured.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.—Although a period of five weeks has to elapse before the assembling of Parliament, the Ministerial leader in the House of Lords has, thus early, forwarded his circular, earnestly requesting the attendance, at the opening of the session, of the Irish Peers who support the policy of the present Government.—*Times Dublin Correspondent.*

Mr. Fairbairn, from the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived, and had an interview with Earl Grey.

HENRY VINCENT IN HAMPSHIRE.—During the past week Mr. Vincent has addressed four crowded meetings at Whitechurch and Christchurch on Civil and Religious Liberty. At Whitechurch the inhabitants met him in procession, and with music conducted him into the town. On Friday night, he gave a free address to the working men of Southampton on their political and social rights. The Town-hall was crowded. Richard Andrews, Esq., the Mayor, was in the chair. Mr. Vincent urged the working men to the work of their own social elevation, and to an earnest agitation for the elective franchise. At the close, on the motion of Mr. Tucker, the Sheriff, a vote of thanks, with three times three cheers, was tendered to the lecturer.

THE PANCAKE.—Why was a pancake made circular? Why might it not have been, for all mere edible purposes, a square, an oblong, a cube, a polygon, an isosceles triangle, or like one of those odd French *gaufres* that the venders squeeze out from a pair of tongs into a vile caricature of a curlicomb modelled in batter? But it was fashioned like unto none of these. It had all the deep significance of an Egyptian hieroglyph, and therefore it was bound, as by a Macbeth injunction, to "take any shape but that." Listen—it was bounded by a ring, as the emblem of eternity; it was circular, on account of its dedication to Pan the universal; and as the mystic symbol of the world itself, it was round. Ay, in a pancake have we the very rolling territory on which we live, move, and have our being, figuratively shadowed forth. Is not sugar and lemon—the sweet and acid concomitants of the dish—a faint type of the mingled good and evil found within the world? Is not the main secret of the relish which attends upon the junction of the two antagonistic elements, to be solely traced to this union of two opposing qualities? And is it not so with life? Doth not the good absorb and mellow down the evil, and doth not the evil give an extra appreciation to the good? Are not the two visibly dependent on each other for their mutual benefic influence upon the heart? and is not the real source of our mundane delights to be traced to the intimate blending of these antithetical compounds? Already must the reader perceive a pancake rising in his estimation, and growing up into the dignity of a fine moral preacher! We boldly assert that he who is a lover of pancakes must be a lover of human nature also. The annual custom of banqueting off the one, engenders the habit of critically contemplating the other.—*The Mirror.*

FAST SHAVING.—Three brothers, bearing a remarkable resemblance to one another, are in the habit of shaving at a barber's shop in New Orleans. A few days since one of the brothers entered the shop early in the morning, and was duly shaved by a German who had been at work in the establishment for one or two days. About twelve o'clock another brother came in, and underwent a similar operation at the hands of another person. In the evening the third brother made his appearance, when the German dropped his razor in astonishment, and exclaimed—"Vell, mine goodness! dat man hash de fastest beard I ever saw; I shave him dis mornin', anoder shave him at dinner times, and he comes back now vit his beard so long as it never vas!"

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir James Emerson Tennent, Knt., to be Governor of St. Helena. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint James Vickery Drysdale, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary, and Robert G. McHugh, Esq., to be her Majesty's Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia.

KILL AND CURE.—Why is a pig the most extraordinary animal in creation?—Because you first *kill* him and then *cure* him.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 8, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is now given out for certain, that the question on which the French Cabinet broke up was the dismissal of General Changarnier. In the last council this question was brought forward. Five of the Ministers would not retain office at the price of consenting to this measure; the other four consented. The crisis is thought to be prolonged designedly, and two or three days more are expected to elapse before the new Cabinet is definitively installed. None of the late Ministers appeared on Monday in the Assembly. The President seemed so little busied with seeking a solution to the *interregnum*, that he went to amuse himself with looking at the Exhibition of Pictures. The resignation of the Prefect of Police has not been accepted, nor likely to be so. No doubt it would be, in the eyes of the President, desirable to form a Cabinet that would face the task of dismissing General Changarnier. But although several representatives, even in the Club of the Rue des Pyramides, have openly assailed the domination of that military chief, and demonstrated that all regular government is impossible while so overgrown a power defies the control of the executive, still it is hopeless to incline a majority of the Chamber to this way of thinking. On the other hand, the *Pouvoir* recommends the President to abdicate, in order to show the country how necessary his power is to the stability of the Government.

From Dresden there is no news. Intelligence from Vienna, of the 1st inst., states that the regeneration of the Austrian finances had been entrusted to Baron Kubek. General Schopenhau and eleven general officers had been pensioned. In a late cabinet council it was proposed to reduce the army by 200,000.

Arrivals from the Cape of Good Hope, up to Nov. 17, state that the Governor had returned from Caidirland, having deposed Sandilli. We have, also, the curious information that the great Gorham case is producing fruits even among the clergy of South Africa. The "bishop and clergy of the diocese of Cape Town," have put out a declaration, in the old English typography of Puseyism, protesting against the jurisdiction of the Privy Council:—"We cannot consider this court as entitled to express the judgment of the Church of England in points of doctrine; and, therefore, while we are ready and anxious to listen dutifully to the acknowledged voice of the Church, we cannot accept from such a court any interpretations or decisions in a controversy of faith."

A letter from Rome, of the 26th ult., states that the funeral of M. Frederic Bastiat, the distinguished French political economist, took place in that city on that morning in the church of St. Louis.

ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

The following "declaration against the enactment of religious disabilities," has been published in the Irish newspapers:—

We deem it our duty at the present juncture to declare our unalterable attachment to the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, and our determination to oppose, by every constitutional means, any measure tending to interfere by legislative enactment with the discipline or doctrine of any portion of the Queen's subjects.

M. J. Blake	G. H. Meagher
Castlereagh	J. O'Brien
M. E. Corbally	T. O'Brien
W. Sharman Crawford	M. O'Connell
J. T. Devereux	J. O'Connell
W. Fagan	A. O'Flaherty
J. Fagan	The O'Gorman Mahon
R. M. Fox	G. Ouseley Higgins
H. Grattan	M. Power
J. Greene	N. Power
H. Keatinge	E. Burke Roche
C. Lawless	J. Reynolds
W. Torrens M'Cullagh	J. Sadleir
N. V. Maher	Fras. Scully
W. Monsell	J. H. Talbot
T. Meagher	

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND MR. R. CLARKE.—Mr. Rochfort Clarke, barrister, a speaker at the Oxford county meeting, took occasion in describing Cardinal Wiseman as an alien, to make a very offensive reflection on his possible birth. The Cardinal has addressed to Mr. Clarke, through an attorney, the following:—

35, Golden-square, Jan. 4, 1851.

SIR,—A letter in this day's *Chronicle*, signed "Gentilis Homo," has called my attention to some expressions in your speech at the Oxford county meeting, on the 2nd instant, respecting my birth, which I cannot with decency transcribe.

I have for the last two months borne silently much calumny and railing against myself; and I am ready to go on enduring, personally, more still, for what I believe to be the cause of God. But I cannot allow to pass unnoticed any slander of one to whom I owe all good in life, and whom God's commandments enjoin me to honour, and consequently to shield from dishonour. Although nearly an octogenarian, my venerable parent, against whom you have publicly uttered a most revolting insinuation, retains still full possession of every

faculty, and as keen a sense of the honour due to an unblemished life as others do in earlier years. After having passed her days with the respect and esteem of all that know her, unless the kindness of friends shall keep her in ignorance of the blow you have struck at her honour, God only knows what the effect of it may be upon her mind or her life. As it has been the first, so it may prove a last and fatal stroke.

I therefore earnestly and solemnly call upon you, as a Christian, as a gentleman, and as a man, publicly to retract and apologize for the unfounded imputations which you have cast upon my parent's honour in your speech at Oxford.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Rochfort Clarke, Esq. N. CARD. WISEMAN.

Mr. R. Clarke replies with a disclaimer of any insinuation, and an offer to print his own speech in full; adding,—“And if you will send me a short letter to explain your birth and parentage, and state whether you are a subject of Queen Victoria or not—and if I find your letter of such a character as to justify me in doing so, I will add it to my pamphlet, and afford you this opportunity of placing your birth and parentage truly before the public, which we Englishmen are naturally anxious to have explained.”

ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAXES MOVEMENT.

BIRMINGHAM.—In the Town Council, yesterday, Mr. Alderman Baldwin brought forward, in a long and able speech, a petition to the House of Commons, showing:—

That your petitioners are deeply impressed with a sense of the injurious effect of the excise duty on paper.

That the imposition of such duty has crippled the energies of the manufacturers; interfered with the conduct of the trade; fettered the enterprise of men of capital embarked therein; deprived thousands of artisans of their means of support, and injuriously affected the export trade of this country—whilst, at the same time, the mode of levying such duty is unnecessarily harassing and vexatious.

That your petitioners are also convinced that the stamp duties on newspapers, and the advertisement duties, are highly objectionable in principle, and operate as a tax upon knowledge, and unequally press upon many classes of the community.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your House to take the premises into your consideration, with a view to the total repeal of the above-mentioned duties.

Mr. Charles Sturge seconded the adoption of the petition, with a declaration that he thought the penny stamp more obnoxious than the paper duty. Mr. Alderman Martineau (brother of Harriet Martineau) deprecated the introduction of such questions at town-council meetings; it was like converting them into a minor House of Commons. He should oppose the petition on that ground alone. Mr. Councillor Malin and Alderman Smith took a similar view. Aldermen Room, Palmer, Hawkes, and Muntz, and Councillors Knowles and Allday, supported the petition. Alderman Martineau moved the adjournment of the council, which was negatived. Mr. Alderman Baldwin, in his reply, intimated that, in addition to what was done by the town council in this matter, he should take care that the merchants and manufacturers of the town were called together to take the subject into their consideration. The petition was then put, and carried almost unanimously; Alderman Martineau and Councillor Cox only holding up their hands against its adoption.

LEEDS.—A meeting of the paper-makers of Yorkshire has been held at Leeds; Mr. Smith, of Morton Mills, in the chair. Mr. Crompton, of Manchester, Mr. Garnett, of Otley, and other manufacturers addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed unanimously, and £66 subscribed.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—A public meeting was held last night at the Denmark school-rooms, Islington, for the purpose of concerting measures for obtaining the immediate, total, and unconditional repeal of the Window-tax. It appears that much dissatisfaction exists in the parish in consequence of the authorities having neglected the invitation of St. Marylebone to appoint delegates, in common with other parishes, to wait upon Lord John Russell, to urge the immediate repeal of the aforesaid tax; and, consequently, the Parochial Reform Association had taken upon themselves the office of calling a public meeting on the subject, at which they requested the presence of several members of Parliament, and of the delegates who had been appointed by some of the principal metropolitan parishes upon the subject of the window-tax. Deputations and delegates attended from various metropolitan parishes, among which were St. James's, Westminster; St. George's, Southwark; Clerkenwell, Greenwich, Paddington, and Hackney. Mr. Wyld, M.P., and Mr. Wakley, M.P., among many other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. Mr. Wakley renewed his pledge of resignation, if ill health continued to prevent his attendance in the House; and votes of satisfaction with him, and of censure on the parish authorities, were carried unanimously.

THE CRAFTS, OF BOSTON.—The Edinburgh papers notice a meeting in that city, at which Mr. Wells Brown and Mr. Craft were speakers; Mrs. Craft was too unwell to attend.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

We are moderately supplied with grain this week, but from the continued mildness of the weather, our trade continues very dull, prices much as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 940; foreign 4,100 quarters. Barley—English, 1,360; foreign, 830 quarters. Oats—English, 1,850; Irish, 1,420; foreign, 2,100 quarters. Flour—English, 1,910; foreign, 7,980 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects.

The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Line 0s. 6d.
Half a Column.....£1 10s. | Column.....£2 10s.

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cookshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Joseph Turner, of Oakham, writes—"Being fully convinced that nothing is so much calculated to check Popery, as the diffusion of scriptural sentiments in reference to the Church of Christ, especially showing therefrom its distinctive character and separation from the kingdoms of this world, I enclose you an annual subscription of one guinea to the funds of the Anti-state-church Association." We have forwarded the sum to the Association.

Our warmest acknowledgments are due to "C. G. M.," "R. J.," "A Home Missionary," "Andrew G. Fuller," and "James M'Whisher." We shall adhere, however, to our resolution.

"James Reading." What have the congregation done? We cannot insert an appeal to the public for so trifling a sum, without fuller explanations.

"J. B. Wilson." Such is our rule—but if he will send a short notice in a proper shape, we will gladly insert it as such.

"A Woman." We dare not begin a critical controversy with a lady.

"S. B. P." He would probably be committed to gaol for an indefinite time.

"Philip W. Delf" does not quite suit us.

"Plebs" declined.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851.

SUMMARY.

WE are to have no truce, it seems, in the anti-Papal agitation, till Parliament has disposed of it. Scotland takes up the matter where England had laid it down. We are compelled, therefore, willy-nilly, to notice an article in the *Edinburgh News* anent ourselves, and the opinions we have advanced. It is argumentative in character, but whether conclusive or not, we shall not take upon us to determine. But we take the liberty of making a remark or two. In the first place, the writer violates all etiquette in speaking of a controversy having been carried on between Mr. Mursell and Mr. Miall. We might as well speak of him by his own proper name, and might afterwards discover that he had never written a syllable on the subject. In the second place, he does not seem to know that Cardinals are of two classes—namely, Cardinal *princes*, who have temporal authority in Italy, as well as sacerdotal; and Cardinal *priests*, who have not—and he has not taken the pains to verify the sentiment he unfoundedly ascribes to us, in relation to this matter, by a reference to our own words. In the last place, his distinction between the *kinds* of claim put forth by the Pope before, and by means of, the late "apostolical letter," is more ingenious than solid, and is fortified by an appeal to what our forefathers did, which implies nothing but that they objected to a Catholic hierarchy more than to a Catholic missionary establishment—an objection they might well have felt, because it is a fuller development of the same principle, not because it embodies a totally different one. No one has disputed the fact that full-blown Romanism is political as well as spiritual—no one can do so without ignoring history—but it is not true that Romanism passes from the spiritual into the political by the creation of a hierarchy, and it is not proved that a people's safety requires them to prevent its progress at that point. If the argument of the *Edinburgh News* is practically sound, it would be as cogent in the United States of America, as it can be here. Need we inform him that although the Pope has given our transatlantic brethren a Cardinal, and a Hierarchy, no one has seen the necessity of writing articles headed "Patriotism versus Papacy?" Why not? Because there the State leaves every denomination to look after its own interests, and has no Hierarchy of its own to coddle—a fact which his friend, the editor of the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, will tell him has no bearing whatever on the subject, and, probably, will stand alone in doing so.

Oxford, Nottingham, and Merioneth, may now be added to the list of counties which, in public meeting assembled, have protested against the "Papal aggression," but cannot be referred to as having shed any new light on the subject, or as having departed from the well-beaten track of former county meetings. Perth has spoken as

became Perth—intelligibly, liberally, and decidedly. The Town Council of Leeds have agreed, by a considerable majority, to petition Parliament to sanction no interference with the rights and liberties of the Roman Catholics in England; and the Protestant Dissenting deputies have partially discussed, and adjourned upon, certain resolutions, seemingly a condensation of their secretary's published views on the matter, which are far more likely to excite discord than to secure unanimity. Difference of opinion manifests itself almost everywhere. The Cabinet, we hear, is divided. Lord Clarendon feels the difficulty thrown in his way by Lord John Russell's letter, and the two Greys dissent from the Premier. Possibly, before Parliament meets, the dissension may be healed—possibly not. We may be nearer to important changes than any of us suspect.

The resolutions of the Baptist Board of London Ministers, or rather, the "declaration," scarcely needs comment. It is too lengthy for powerful effect, but contains nothing in which we could not express hearty concurrence. The remedy it points out for the evil it deplors, is, we are persuaded, the true one. "This Board," it says, "cannot be satisfied without asserting its conviction, that scarcely would anything, in the order of means, more powerfully tend to paralyze the efforts of Popery, or to render them innocuous, than the separation of the Church from the State, and the consequent placing of all religious communities, in the eye of the law, on one and the same level." We believe this—and we recommend it to the editor of the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, as an enunciation over which he may make merry as he pleases. Is it not, however, passing strange, that the very parties who would have us resist Popery by legislative restriction, because it claims temporal dominion, are the very same who cannot discern in the constitutional severance of secular from spiritual authority, any adaptation to the necessities of the case? Are they putting the telescope to the blind eye?

The customary Abstract of the Revenue of Great Britain for the year and quarter ending January 5th, 1851, has appeared. It does not, however, give us a complete view of our financial condition. The Irish accounts have not yet been rendered—so that whether, on the whole, the yearly income of the empire has increased, or decreased, can only be conjectured. The items are not unsatisfactory, although they scarcely warrant exultation. The Excise shows an improvement of £250,146; the Taxes, of £36,329; and the Post-office, of £14,000—and these three items turn the balance of the year 1850 in our favour, to the amount of £164,922. In all the other items of ordinary revenue there is a decrease. The Abstract is far too incomplete to help us to a correct judgment of our precise whereabouts—but sufficient appears to vindicate our free-trade policy, and especially to encourage the legislature to proceed further in the remission of taxes which are obstructive to trade and manufacture. In this direction, Parliament may give liberally, and yet have enough—for in taxation two and two do not necessarily make four.

The public meeting at the London Tavern, held on Thursday evening, to adopt measures for obtaining the abolition of the excise duty on paper, took a turn which we cannot but regard with peculiar favour, inasmuch as it was in exact accordance with the recommendation we ventured to throw out in our last week's article on the subject. After an able speech from the Chairman, Mr. Cowan, M.P. for Edinburgh, a resolution condemnatory of the paper duty as "a tax upon skill and industry," was moved by Mr. Cassell, and seconded by Mr. Peter Borthwick. Mr. Pedder then moved, and Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated London News*, seconded, a resolution declaring the said tax to "impede the progress of knowledge, and the education of the people." Mr. Holyoake then submitted an addition by way of amendment, to the effect that the stamp duty on newspapers, and the advertisement duty are open to the same condemnation. Mr. Collet seconded the amendment, which was accepted by the meeting. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P. for Manchester, then addressed the meeting, and declared that, in his judgment, it was advisable to proceed against *all* taxes on knowledge—that he had brought forward; and should continue to do so, the question as a whole, "because he saw something like a principle in it." This is the statesmanlike view to take of the matter—and we unfeignedly rejoice in its reluctant adoption by the meeting.

Another Popish miracle—scene, in France—subject, a painting of the crucified Jesus, whose mimic wounds emit blood—instrumental agency, the prayers of a young woman—witnesses, priests, prefects, and people. The story reads more absurd than even the winking Madonna at Rimini—but it serves, at least, to prove that Rome is resorting without scruple, where ignorance is gross (as it is in the rural districts of France, in spite of a system of national education), to the "lying wonders" it was famed for of old.

The report of this miracle divides attention with

a Ministerial crisis. Louis Napoleon's Cabinet, buffeted by the Legislative Chamber, have resigned office—and M. Odilon Barrot, it is said, has been applied to by the President. Changarnier was the real occasion of strife between the ex-Government and the Chamber—but it is supposed they would not have been allowed to retire so quietly, had they not annoyed Louis Napoleon by their want of tact, just when he is needing another dotation.

Of the Dresden Conference no judgment can yet be formed; its proceedings having been almost wholly preliminary. But when Herod and Pontius Pilate become friends, the aspirants of liberty have just cause to fear the outcome. Schwarzenburg and Manteuffel are laying their heads together—so farewell, for a time, every vestige of German Constitutionalism. Prussia, we suppose, will be unable to wear the mask much longer. Hesse-Cassel is betrayed. Holstein will be crushed. Such is the anti-climax of the revolutions of 1848.

EXCHEQUER PERPLEXITIES.

SIR CHARLES WOOD is a man to be pitied. We can find no comparison which will even approximately illustrate his difficulties, but that of a country gentleman whose orchard has yielded him more apples than he has room to store, and who makes more foes by giving away the surplus, than by all the discourtesies he may inflict on his neighbours throughout the remainder of the year. Sir Charles, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was great and happy when Irish famine imposed on him the necessity of asking a loan of some ten millions sterling. His duty then, if disagreeable, was easy. The ground on which he stood was not of his own choosing. Necessity was his master, and Sir Charles had only to take orders and obey. To a man ignorant of his vocation this is bliss. He occupies a high office, with all its honours and emoluments, but without its responsibilities. Destiny takes off from his shoulders the burden which men's ill-humour would else constrain him to bear. He is like the engineer of a locomotive on the line—so long as he keeps up the steam he cannot but go straight. A surplus revenue changes him into the master of a steam-packet, whose course must be determined by a purpose of his own, and by scientific rules which he himself is bound to work out. Now it is for him, and not for destiny, to settle what shall be done, and to reveal to the world in his mode of settling it how innocent he is of all knowledge of his craft. Sir Robert Peel proved himself a great financier, not by laying on an Income-tax to meet a deficiency, but by adjusting a system of reliefs and remissions which made the burden easy to be borne. Sir Charles Wood is never in more hopeless difficulty than when his income exceeds his expenditure. That which to competent men would be a godsend, is to him a calamity. He knows not what to do, because a surplus takes him off of the line of routine. He is not the head of a department, but the efflorescence of an obsolete system. He is not a financier with clerks at his command, but merely a nominal chief of an immense mechanism of clerkship. He does not regulate the machine, but the machine him.

Sir Charles's troubles come apace upon him. Trade and Commerce, generally, are prosperous, and the Revenue tables show a surplus. He may be hoping, in his inner heart, that the last quarter of the year will at least rub down that surplus to a trifle, and save him the perplexity of determining what shall be done with it. For, already his foes are in the field. Men interested in literature, and having more care for the education of the people than an easy profession would imply, have begun to agitate the public mind for the repeal, not of the paper duty only, but of all taxes on the means of knowledge. These gentlemen, too, are able to show a strong case in support of their demand. They can point to the obvious inconsistency of taking about £100,000 out of one pocket for the purpose of instructing the people, and out of the other nearly eight times that amount, if not expressly for the purpose, yet confessedly with the effect, of hindering the people from obtaining wholesome knowledge. To this plea the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been wont to oppose financial necessity, but a surplus rids him of that pretext, without giving him a decent one in return. Other persons are on the alert to abolish the Window-tax. Nor are they without a very efficient battery of telling arguments. They may contrast the concern of the legislature for sanitary reform, as expressed in the constitution of a Board of Health, with the mischievous absurdity of a tax which everywhere impedes both light and ventilation, which offers a premium upon obscure abodes and dirty habits, and fosters filth and pestilence as if they were household virtues. A third party are clamouring, as usual, about the insecurity of our national defences, and they, if destitute of argument, are not without a corresponding amount of votes. What will Sir Charles do amidst the perplexities which these various movements bring upon him? His surplus is like a cur at the heels of a man who has to cross a field in which there are running



bull; it attracts the very danger which he most wishes to avoid.

Sir Charles, we understand, means to signalize his Chancellorship by a gallant attempt to reduce the national debt. The enterprise is not lacking in boldness, but neither does it exhibit much wisdom. That the debt should be reduced—nay, paid off—is a proposition the truth and importance of which we shall not dispute; but the thing cannot be done by dribblets. As well might one undertake to remove Ben Nevis to London by the aid of pickaxes, shovels, and railway-trucks. A greater man than Sir Charles Wood, and a larger system of financial polity than ever entered into his head, will be required to deal effectively with the national debt. Meanwhile, his attempt, without producing any sensible diminution of the burden, will entail upon the people of the country a perpetuation of that taxational system which terribly obstructs the full development of its industrial resources. Remit, for example, the Excise duty on paper, and you call into being a new branch of employment, capable of indefinite expansion. Pay off with the same sum a fraction of the national debt, and you save merely the interest at three per cent. which the loan of that sum requires. This is a view of the case which Sir Charles Wood obstinately refuses to look at: and his conduct tempts one to believe that he is anxious to make the national debt do for him what the Irish famine did, at the beginning of his career—namely, cover his financial ignorance by saving him the necessity of making any financial choice.

There are people, we believe, who are sanguine enough to expect that the necessity of renewing the Income-tax during the next session will compel Sir Charles Wood into a comprehensive revision of our taxational system. We should like to measure the organ of hope on the heads of such enthusiasts. It must be prodigious. What! is all our experience of Whig statesmanship to be falsified? Have the present "family Cabinet" done any one thing which has the semblance of comprehensiveness about it, save in their speeches? Has the present Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated by a single act of his the possession of a wide view of his duties, or a strong determination to grapple with difficulties? Did there ever jut out from the surface of his verbose speeches, an isolated specimen of granitic principles, showing that underneath the every-day routine of official proceedings, there lies a massive and solid philosophy? Did genius ever enlighten his eye, or have his features ever been overcast with the shadow of a great purpose, towering in the back-ground of his soul? Is there one member of the Cabinet who practically knows aught whatever of finance?—one capable of following in the footsteps of Peel, not to say, improving upon that work which he did in haste, and therefore did roughly? When spring salads grow on London pavements—when the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's surrender their twopence admission fee—when the Commissioners of Sewers do something positively meritorious—when, in short, the most unlikely things which ever entered into the imagination of man become common, then, but not till then, shall we deem it rational to anticipate a thoroughly digested system of national finance from a Cabinet which has not the most common-place financier in it.

There is a moral in this. Our present representative system requires that the head offices of Government should be filled, not by the most capable men, but by men connected with certain aristocratic families. Hence, we have the narrowest possible range of choice for our chief officials, and, for the most part, they are dummies—having nothing whatever to distinguish them but an external label. But for this system, who would ever have dreamt of making Sir Charles Wood Chancellor of the Exchequer? The mischief inflicted on the country by this exclusive system is incalculable. We shall have experience enough of this next session, we do not doubt. What with the Pope, and what with the renewal of the Income-tax, to say nothing of a surplus, Ministers are like to have an arduous time of it. And we suppose they will get through as usual, by making "much ado about nothing."

QUESTIONING THE FUTURE.

THE absence of any pressing political topic consorts very well with our present disposition, and the period of time at which we stand, in permitting some discursive glances about and before us. It is impossible, and it would be unwise, not to inquire now and then, How shall it be, in the time to come, with our country and our race? Answers to the inquiry we must seek in historical and existing facts—for the "sure word" of inspired prophecy condescends not, save in the instance of one mysterious people, to the prediction of national destinies; in the visions of holy men, the forms of particular races are lost in the brightness of the universal glory. We are assured of the fate of humanity—we are at liberty to speculate on that of its contingents.

We English people are the result of a fusion of

racés, as our government is a mixture of elements and a growth of ages. We can trace in our faces to-day the foot-prints of eighteen centuries, and fix on each a historic paternity. We walk with Roman pride over the sites of Caesar's camps, and traverse, on steeds of iron, roads excavated by Agricola's legions. Hengst and Horsa perpetuate themselves, with Alfred and St. Edward, in our brains and limbs, as well as in our edifices and institutions. The Norman gives a polish to our carriage, and the warmth of the Cambrian still glows in our blood. We are as diffusive as we have been receptive, and as successful as adventurous. We have nursed our energies within a narrow island, but the shock of their contact has been felt throughout the globe. We have sent forth an impulsive influence with every wave that has touched our shores. We have committed, as it were, the seeds of our vitality to the waters, and they have sprung up on the far-off sands and rocks. There is scarcely a land on which we have not lighted, and wherever we have lighted we have left an egg. Wherever we could pitch a tent we have built a city, and pushed on a sea-coast station to a continental metropolis. Natural obstructions and political barriers have been surmounted or destroyed. The vast forests of America have been penetrated, and the gates of China passed. The aboriginal tribes of the West have faded before us, and the East has surrendered its immemorial sceptre. The conquests of war we have cemented by the arts of peace; and, without pretending to the name of a military people, have acquired an empire wider than that of Alexander or Aurelian.

What can be the future of a people who have such a past? Have we succeeded to the empires of antiquity only to inherit their decay and follow them to destruction? or have we, foremost in a new civilization, become possessed of the elixir of perennial nationality? There are many reasons for answering either interrogatory in the affirmative. To take the former:—Our career, like our character, has been one emphatically of force—not so much in the sense of aggressive warfare, as of unscrupulous adventure. Physical and intellectual energy, commercial and political advancement—these have been our reliance and ambition; too much to the disregarding of rectitude and mercy. In this there is a moral element of inevitable retribution; and that, again, may be found to work in with a natural law of exhaustion—the impossibility of perpetual rejuvenescence. Have not we, too, made enemies in either hemisphere—neighbours whom we have piqued, and dependents whom we have bullied—who may one day clap their hands to see us pushed from the throne of dominion, and tumbled into ruin, by a race rude and hardy as we once were? Have we not the ancient gulf yawning in our midst—separating rich from poor, and widening with each commercial cycle? Will our children—will Canada, Australia, or the Cape—espouse our quarrels, and guard our old age, if we will degrade them into servitude instead of proudly owning them as sons? Has Ireland yet forgotten the wrongs or recovered from the maladies of ages? Is there not on our own brow the first sign of senility, that we have ceased to increase our population? The facts are not to be despised—that the population of the United States will, in ten years, exceed that of the United Kingdom; and that the Russian empire has steadily advanced, through all the changes of European politics, those greatly ambitious designs which its founder is said to have bequeathed. The one may supersede our commerce—the other dispossess us of the East. The work of dismantling once begun, may rapidly proceed; the proud metropolis of the world, deserted for some rival queen of cities, has few substantial structures beneath its stucco fronts to retard that time which a great living writer (Macaulay) has suggested with an almost appalling indifference—"when some traveller from New Zealand shall, amidst a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London-bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

On the other hand, and more hopefully, it may well be urged that there are peculiarities in our character and in modern civilization, which would not find their natural result in the destruction of any great existing power. Our crimes have not been without compensation, nor are our mistakes beyond retrieval, and the impending retribution may fall far short of extinction. Better still, there are now developing themselves among us elements at once conservative and progressive. Democracy and peace are wedded—Christianity is at once purifying and reinvigorating itself; insisting that a more spiritual and exclusive worship be paid to its Author, and a wider appliance given to its doctrines. Science is tending to the union of peoples, at least as much as to the centralization of governments. Democracy may supply the power, peace the opportunity, and science the means of realizing, for the first time, the highest Christian ideas in politics and society. The substitution for class privileges of a universal suffrage, would remove, at once, the motive and the means of misgovernment at home and abroad. Every English-

man would feel himself elevated from the rank of a subject to that of a citizen, and the State would gain the affection and interest of all its children. The most distant colonist would carry with him the precious right of self-government, and renew his allegiance to the mother country with every exercise of his colonial suffrage. Ireland would rise up beside us, from being a reproach and a burden, to be our helpmeet and glory. Not a province but would be tutored into independent strength and grateful loyalty, under our wise and generous rule. Instead of the head of an unwieldy empire, we may be the parent and centre of a family of nations. Poland and Hungary, "the ancient wardens of central Europe," may be restored to independence, and become the ramparts of a great Germanic commonwealth. Russia may herself be invaded by an army of resistless influences, and become inspired with the nobler ambition of internal freedom. And as to our transatlantic rivals—must not their triumphs be our own? May we not participate in the honour of whatever among them is to be envied? Is not their literature the echo of ours? Are not their demigods kindred with our own? Is not this the answer of the future to our questionings, Cease to look for the mastery of the world, and ye may be for ever its model and its praise?

"ECLECTIC REVIEW."—We are glad to learn that the alteration in the price of the *Eclectic* has more than trebled its former circulation, and that a third edition of the January number is in the press.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—An inquiry into the existence of marriages between widowers and their deceased wives' sisters has been recently instituted in this district, with a view to determine beyond all doubt which of the assertions is nearer the truth—the one, that these marriages are of very rare, or the other, that they are of very frequent occurrence. There can be no doubt that, upon the result of this inquiry, the fate of the bill about to be re-introduced for legalizing these marriages will mainly depend. We would look, therefore, with much solicitude for the report of the gentleman who has been entrusted with this delicate and all-important inquiry, were it not that we have this week had the pleasure of an interview with him—Mr. Sleigh, barrister, of the Northern Circuit, whose name has been some years before the public as the strenuous advocate, through good and evil report, in Scotland as well as England, of the repeal of the existing oppressive act, known as "Lord Lyndhurst's."—Mr. Sleigh has already made out, as we conceive, an irresistible "Case." In little more than five weeks he has ascertained the present or recent existence of about four hundred cases of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, in and within twelve miles of Birmingham! We were always of opinion these marriages were of frequent occurrence; but we candidly confess we were not prepared for Mr. Sleigh's statistics. We were favoured by the learned gentleman with a perusal of his "Register," in which he records every case with methodical precision. Thus we have each person's name indicated with arithmetical numbers; the actual name, for obvious reasons, will be withheld; residence, occupation, and other interesting particulars, in separate columns, the whole classified and easy of reference, so that any individual case can be referred to, and the full particulars immediately ascertained. We understand from Mr. Sleigh that his investigation is not yet half completed, and that he is confident that the number already ascertained is not more than one moiety of those which really exist, inasmuch as fresh cases are being ascertained by him every day. Surely a law which, as must from the result of this inquiry immediately appear, is disregarded and treated as a dead letter, by persons in all classes of society, will no longer find advocates for its perpetuation. When we find in Mr. S.'s "Register," ministers of religion, merchants, magistrates, solicitors, tradesmen, labourers, mechanics, all in juxtaposition with each other, in violation of this arbitrary and cruel enactment, it can be no longer urged that the middle and humbler classes do not regard these marriages as expedient. We believe that a town's meeting is about shortly to be held on this subject, and that the Mayor will preside on the occasion.—*Birmingham Journal*.

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAFTS, THE FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM BOSTON.—The *Liverpool Mercury* states that William and Ellen Crafts, about whom there was so much excitement in Boston a short time since, reached Liverpool, by the "Cambria," more than a fortnight ago; but their arrival was made known only to a few friends, in consequence of Mrs. Crafts having been attacked by a severe and serious illness, brought on, beyond doubt, by the fearful season of agitation and suspense she passed through just before escaping from the "land of liberty." She is now convalescent, and is staying at the house of the Rev. Francis Bishop. Mr. Crafts has left Liverpool to meet and consult with an American friend at Edinburgh; but his wife was not well enough to accompany him. They were widely known and much respected in Boston, as the difficulties thrown in the way of their apprehension by almost all parties strikingly testified. Mr. Crafts is a fine, intelligent man; and Mrs. Crafts is so nearly white, that only an American's keen-sightedness would detect her affinity to the proscribed race. All who see and talk with them cannot but feel a deep thrill of indignation at a system which would rob such persons of their humanity, and sink them to the condition of goods and chattels.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

THE surrender of the income and malt taxes came about on this wise.—The Prince Regent's speech modified the customary allusion to economy in the preparation of estimates, "so far as consistent with the public requirements," with the unusual addenda, "and with that station which we occupy in Europe." This was the first authoritative hint of a policy novel to English governments. Our insular position had always been deemed adequate to our security, and a reason for avoiding unnecessary interference with continental politics;—now we were to take our place among the military powers of Europe, and keep an immense army on foot within our sea-washed shores for the maintenance of treaties between Austria and Prussia. In the Lords, no amendment was moved to the address. In the Commons, it was attempted, by an amendment of which Lord John Russell was the seconder (he had entered the House in 1813, as member for Tavistock), to declare the country in a state of "unexampled domestic embarrassment," and to pledge the House to careful revision and rigid economy. Presently, the foreign treaties were presented—with the important exceptions of the Holy Alliance declaration, and the secret convention of February, 1815; the former refused because its object was confined to the contracting parties—the latter, because it was a mere historical document. But before the debate on these treaties came on, the ministerial intentions as to finance and the military establishment were known. A hundred and fifty thousand men were to be maintained, and the income-tax was to be reduced from ten to five per cent., instead of being entirely taken off, as only half of the fourteen millions it annually yielded could be spared. The defence of these measures was self-damaging in the extreme, and aggravated distaste into disgust. The army estimates, Lord Castlereagh justified by foreign example; and opposition to his colleague's financial project, this unfortunate phrase-maker described as "an ignorant impatience to be relieved from the pressure of taxation." This offensive language did more than the purposes it defended to produce an anti-ministerial reaction, which the Whig leaders took care to direct. They had now multitudinous echoes to their depreciation of "the settled system to raise this country into a military power." Lord Grenville moved an amendment in the Lords, and Lord Milton in the Commons, on the resolutions approving the treaties; but ministers triumphed, by a majority, in the former, of sixty-four, and in the latter, of a hundred and sixty-three. The rising tide of opposition to a perpetuated income-tax was skilfully guided by Messrs. Brougham and Baring, the advocate and representative of the mercantile interest. As soon as the intention of the Government was known, two or three meetings were held, and their petitions presented. Ministers foreboded that these drops might be the precursors of a storm, and thought to escape by haste. A two days' notice was given of the introduction of the bill, but Mr. Brougham threatened to interpose all the forms of the House, and Ministers conceded a week's delay. Before the end of the week the country was fairly aroused. The corporations of London and the great cities petitioned, and their wards and parishes did the same. The counties followed with alacrity, and drew after them every town-hall and market-table. From time to time, for six weeks, the bill was delayed, and petitions kept pouring in; the opposition making nearly every batch the pretext for speech, till the ministry were driven from their haughty silence. Then began a debate of unexampled interest. The representatives of nearly every class and party were against the ministry. Wilberforce enunciated it as a principle, that "war and income-tax are wedded together;" and Sir William Curtis, a city representative, added the matter-of-fact comment—"He was present in the House when the tax was first proposed, and he heard Mr. Pitt declare it should be a war tax only, and should positively cease on the restoration of peace." The division came off on the 18th of March, and left the ministers in a minority of thirty-seven. The ministers took a course for which "profligate" would scarcely be too strong an epithet. They not only consented to give up the income-tax, but volunteered the surrender of the extra malt duty, which yielded nearly three millions a-year—Lord Castlereagh avowing that a loan must be effected, and it was "a matter of indifference whether they took a loan of six or eight millions."

This insolent "indifference" to the burdens of the people had its sanction and example in the highest place of the kingdom. The Prince Regent was displaying at this time an indolent neglect of even the routine requirements of his station, and a costly voluptuousness, that provoked and justified the severest censures and most ignoble comparisons. He consumed his days in sloth and his nights in debauchery. To the sensualism of his house he had added a vicious semblance of taste, but deducted the physical virtues of courage and healthy industry. There are men now living who then dared, in public speech and print, to ridicule the effeminacy and reprobate the wickedness of this yet uncrowned king. Leigh Hunt, Thomas Moore, and Henry Brougham, are the chief of these. The former two lashed him with the satire of prose and verse,—with a scourge of small cords that was felt on the bloated carcase in which personal vanity survived all manly and kingly pride. The "fat Adonis" and "royal dandy" were epithets that were felt and resented when comparisons with Tiberius and Commodus had no sting. It was Brougham who ventured on these higher flights, and incurred the coldness of timid friends and Whig place-hunters for his honesty. It was in a debate on a motion censuring the recent increase of a subordinate ministerial salary, that Brougham launched an invective that lost none of its point from taking the plural number. He carried up his description of

official extravagance to those who oppressed and insulted the nation by successive acts of enormous wastefulness, surrounded themselves with taudry splendours, associated with the most profligate of human beings, and "could not suspend for a moment their thoughtless amusements to end the sad suspense between life and death." This last allusion was to a circumstance so appalling in its barbarity that one cannot recall it without a blush for our fathers, that their laws furnished occasion for the heartlessness of their prince. There were then (March 18th) fifty-eight persons in Newgate under sentence of death—many of whom had been there three months—their "sad suspense" prolonged by the indisposition of the Regent to come up from Brighton to London! Yet this bitter satire on constitutional monarchy was permitted by his ministers, the really responsible rulers of the nation, to exceed the civil list by half a million. The annual royal grant was £800,000—in 1815, the royal expenditure was £1,480,000. The deficiency was made up from what are called Droits of the Crown and of the Admiralty—remnants of the old hereditary revenues, compounded for after the Revolution of 1688—and by parliamentary grants. In the year now under review, there was again a debt of £277,000; and the ministry were induced, probably to their own comfort, to get passed a law investing the management of those "rights" in responsible hands, that Parliament might at least know what it annually paid for the blessing of government by the illustrious House of Brunswick.

We have here all the elements but one of national trouble—that, namely, of sedition—and that, one which could not be absent, except the natural connexion of things, the chain of cause and effect, were broken; than which we can more easily believe that history falsifies by huge omissions. In the East, the passive, dreamy East, where men have no sense of individual rights, and are slow to resent public wrongs, visions of plenty overcast by the arbitrary imposition of dearth, flagrant selfishness in a favoured class, and profligate imbecility in the reigning head, produce conspiracy and revolt—in the West, where traditions of liberty and dim notions of justice are never absent from the popular mind, seditions, riots, perhaps a revolution. The eternal necessities were not unfaithful in the years of which we write. Discontent brooded heavily over the thicket habitations of poverty—sedition was sown by hands that refused the torch and dagger—riot here and there brandished its weapons at the bidding of fanaticism, the goading of want, and the incitement of treachery—but the revolution was to be accomplished only with "the process of the suns."

Before entering on the sable-margined chapter that must be devoted to the sorrows and strugglings of our "poor blind Samson," the people, in 1816 and '17—and to relieve, as doth a closing gleam of sunshine a gloomy day, this dismal record of human selfishness, whether in the form of royal vices or class antagonisms—let us note that the Princess Charlotte was married, on the 2nd of May, to Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. The union was one of affection—not without a dash of the romantic in its history. Its expenses were provided for with a profuse liberality—an annual settlement of £60,000, with a reversion of £50,000 to the Prince, should he survive. And yet the unanimity of Parliament was a tolerable representation of public feeling. There was not an English voice but invoked blessings on a youthful pair, whose rank made conspicuous attributes the most common and the most delightful to our nature. A generous people consented to see in this alliance only the consummation of hopes beautiful in every rank of life, and the pledge of such benefits as personal worth could infuse into the highest institution of the State. Who could foresee—who could wish to remember the possibility—that another, and more solemn, lesson on the equality of mortals, would within twelve months be read out to the world, in the destruction at one blow of that private felicity and those public hopes? How much of our happiness is dependent on our ignorance of the future!

CHAPTER III.

Our Sources of Information—The Distresses of 1816—Parliamentary and Social Reformers—Spa-fields and Snow-hill—Assault on the Prince Regent—Pretended Conspiracy—Suspension of the Constitution—Manchester Blanket Meeting—Derbyshire Insurrection—Exposure of the Spy System—The Press and the Jury-box.

THE radical reformers and working men of 1816 and '17 are fortunate in their historians. Theretofore they had to put up with the ignorant or interested misrepresentations of party annalists. Wat Tyler and Robin of Redesdale had no clerical hand to vindicate them with posterity. The great popular heavings of which those names are to us the symbols, and little more, are commemorated in legends, serve as the background of romances, are curiously recorded by courtly chroniclers, and philosophized upon by modern historians. But the people of this latter day furnished from their own ranks faithful and friendly narrators, who committed their cause to "the immortal custody of the press." William Cobbett and Samuel Bamford supply us with very necessary correctives to royal speeches and the reports of secret committees. The writings of the former, powerfully influential on his own age, are an invaluable mine of historical information to this. The weaver-poet Bamford's "Life of a Radical," affords invaluable insight into the classes among whom he moved, with occasional glimpses of parties with whom he was involuntarily brought in contact. While we write, an important addition to these and similar sources of information has been made by Mr. Archibald Prentice, in his "Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester."

The Prince Regent re-opened Parliament on the 28th of January, 1817, with a speech which contained the following passage: "You will feel a just indignation at the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence. I am too well convinced of the loyalty and good

sense of the great body of his Majesty's subjects to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected."

The "distresses" alluded to had unhappily distinguished the eastern and midland districts during a great part of the previous year. Significantly enough, as that great agricultural calamity, cheap corn, receded, the condition of the peasantry became more intensely wretched. In January, wheat was 52s. a quarter—in May, 76s.—and in the autumn, 103s. Bankruptcies among the tenant-farmers, and disturbances among their labourers, kept pace with this ascent. Incendiary fires nightly blazed, threshing machines were destroyed, rude demands for a fixed price of bread and meat were violently enforced, houses and shops were pillaged, and at length encounters with the military ensued. Thirty-four unhappy men were sentenced to death, which five of them suffered. In September, a body of Staffordshire colliers, thrown out of work, set out for London, intending, in their ignorant simplicity, personally to petition the Prince Regent, and present him with a waggon of coals, which they drew along with them. Happily, with these a kind and prudent course was taken. They were met at St. Albans by a party of London magistrates and police, and persuaded to return, with payment for their coals, certificates of their perfect order, and some charitable contributions. Later in the year, the iron-workers of Merthyr assembled to the number of ten or twelve thousands, and put out the furnaces that yielded them only diminished employment. In the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, the Luddite insurrection broke out with greater violence and cunning than before—an instructive comment on the severity enacted in 1812, when frame-breaking was made a capital offence. Not only were factories and houses invaded, but incursions made into the adjacent villages by evidently organized parties. As the winter advanced, distress became more general and severe, though large benevolent efforts had been made to arrest its progress. Many novel and some absurd schemes for the profitable employment of the poor were suggested, but they came to nothing, beyond the establishment of soup kitchens; the administration of which in Glasgow had the ill fortune to provoke those it was intended to relieve, and a lamentable riot ensued, which lasted two days. In Dundee, a hundred shops were plundered.

In none of these eruptions was it ever pretended that political causes were concerned. The Prince Regent's reference was to the revival, simultaneously with this suffering and tumult, of Parliamentary and social reform clubs. It was at William Cobbett, Lord Cochrane, Major Cartwright, and the meaner men who associated with them, that his innuendoes were pointed. Cobbett had become a power in the land. He had swung himself round from the anti-democratic prejudices which drove him from America, and those mis-called "patriotic" sentiments for which Windham declared he deserved a statue of gold, to the ardent advocacy of Parliamentary reform. His writings "suddenly became of great authority. They were read," says Samuel Bamford, "on nearly every cottage hearth in the manufacturing districts of South Lancashire, in those of Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham; also in many of the Scottish manufacturing towns. Their influence was speedily visible; he directed his readers to the true cause of their sufferings—misgovernment; and to its proper corrective—Parliamentary reform." The suddenness of his becoming a "great authority" was from the sudden reduction in the price of his publications. His "Weekly Register" had sold for some years at a shilling and a halfpenny. Now that he saw a special necessity for addressing "journeymen and labourers," he put out a twopenny sheet, which speedily found its way to "nearly every cottage hearth in the manufacturing districts." Lord Cochrane moved an amendment, at a great city meeting for the relief of the distressed, at which three royal dukes took part—moved and carried an amendment on a motion which, taking the Government cue, blinked the necessity for retrenchment in the national expenditure, and ascribed the prevailing "stagnation of employment" to the transition from war to peace. Henry Hunt was a man of lesser worth—of generous feelings, greater vanity, and loud passionate speech. Among his associates and rivals were the two Watsons, father and son. A meeting at Spa-fields—a locality then not misnamed, but now without an acre of vacant ground—reveals the demagogue in the character of these men. Hunt and the Watsons drove to the ground in a chariot, with flags and a profusion of cockades, harangued the multitude from the carriage roof, and then were drawn away by the poor enraptured mob—who, as Balaam's ass crushed the foot of the prophet, "ran the chariot against a wall;" whereupon the orators got out and walked, as they should have done at first. A select few dined at a hotel, when one Castle gave a toast so infamous that he was threatened with expulsion; but was allowed to remain as he seemed to have fallen asleep. A few weeks later [December 2nd] Mr. Hunt was driving his tandem to the same rendezvous, but was met in Cheapside by Castle at the head of a crowd. Castle would have had him turn back, with the assurance they were going to take possession of the Tower, which had been surrendered to their advanced posts an hour before. Hunt was not fool enough to believe this, even had he wished it; and went on to Spa-fields. The meeting had begun without him, and, indeed, before the appointed time. A knot of coadjutors, more energetic than welcome, had stationed themselves in a waggon, from which they harangued the multitude, with the dangerous accompaniment of arms and ammunition, and banners with the inscription, among others, "The brave soldiers are our friends." The elder Watson delivered a furious speech, which his son supplemented with the interrogatives and appeals of a madman. "If they will not give us what we want, shall we not take it?" "Yes," was the thundering response. "Will you go and take it? If I jump down, will you follow me and take it?" There was, doubtless, a large abatement from the unanimity of the reply, but the voice of excited passion rose louder than that of reason. Descending from his rostrum, the young fanatic seized a tricoloured flag, and a considerable portion of the crowd streamed off at his heels to take the Tower. Passing a gunsmith's shop upon Snow-hill, Watson entered, demanding arms for his followers. A gentleman who remonstrated was instantly shot by him. As instantly smitten with regret and alarm, the madman, who was a surgeon, examined and bound up the wound, which was not fatal. The rabble, many

of them now carrying firearms, marched into the city, till they reached the Royal Exchange; when the Lord Mayor (Matthew Wood), and Sir James Shaw, Alderman, with extraordinary and highly honourable courage and promptitude, rushed out from the Mansion-house, and persuaded them to disperse, having, with the assistance of half-a-dozen constables, captured the most boisterous. The younger Watson escaped.

Such was the extent of the "attempts made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence." A curious comment upon the alarm expressed, is supplied by the circumstance, that a week after the Snow-hill outrage, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London—notoriously conservative and cautious, sensitive in the extreme to mob violence; as all corporate bodies are—adopted a petition for Parliamentary reform and retrenchment. The then heads of the municipality, it is true, were of the Liberal party; but no one accustomed to observe the habits of great commercial cities, will believe that the slightest sanction would be shown by its elect to an agitation that endangered the public peace, or put in antagonism the claims of liberty and law.

It happened, that as the Prince was returning from the ceremony in which he had thus spoken, he was assailed with expressions, more honest than polite, of the public feeling towards him; and one ruder hand threw a stone through the windows of the state-carriage. The "outrage" was one of those trifles on which the policy of years is sometimes made to hinge. A message to the two Houses, magnifying the unlucky missile into an attempt on the royal life, interrupted the evening debates. A suitably-loyal reply was despatched, and the Houses adjourned. The seconder of the address in the Commons, in reply to the speech, had asserted that the demagogues and their acts would die of themselves. Unfortunately for his political foresight; or for the intentions of the Ministry he was supposed to represent, a changed tone was adopted by the Government. Sidmouth in the Upper, and Canning in the Lower House, declared that great bodies of the people were infected by a dangerous spirit of disaffection, to subdue which the strong hand of resistance to reform and restriction of privilege was alone equal. The Opposition took at once a decided tone; insisting on the imperative necessity of concession to the just demands of the people, which they embodied in amendments. The Ministerial answer to these proposals was, the intimation that in three days another message from the Prince Regent would be presented. The message came, with "papers containing information respecting certain practices, meetings, and combinations in the metropolis, and in different parts of the kingdom, evidently calculated to endanger the public tranquillity, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects from his Majesty's person and government, and to bring into hatred and contempt the whole system of our laws and institutions." A secret committee was at once appointed in each House to investigate this important affirmation. On the 18th of February their reports were presented. They differed from each other in little more than the order of their statements. Both were occupied largely with the Spa-fields meeting—which they described as "the development of a traitorous conspiracy"—and with "certain societies or clubs, established in all parts of Great Britain," aiming, "under pretence of Parliamentary reform," at "nothing short of a revolution." The Lords' committee called for "further provision for the preservation of the public peace;" the Commons' declared "the utmost vigilance of Government, under the existing laws, inadequate to avert the dangers proved to exist." Four bills were immediately brought in, and hurried through Parliament by large majorities. The first enacted penalties for the attempted seduction of sailors and soldiers; the second hedged round with the punishments of treason the person of the Prince Regent; the third gave magistrates additional powers for the prevention of seditious meetings; and the fourth suspended the Habeas Corpus Act till the 1st of July—confering on the Executive the fearful power "to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person or government."

These arbitrary measures produced their natural, perhaps their intended, result. We shall presently see the sources of the special and exclusive information on which they were grounded. Let us here take the statements of a close and truthful observer, as to the nature of those "clubs and societies" on which such particular stress was laid. They were known chiefly as Hampden and as Spencean Clubs. The former aimed, it seems, exclusively at radical reform—the latter, taking their name from Spence, a Yorkshire schoolmaster, who had promulgated his plans at the beginning of the century, combined with this object, the attainment of a common property in land, and other great social changes. Bamford, an operative silk-weaver of Middleton, in Lancashire, was secretary to one of the Hampden clubs. The members were content to call themselves "Reformers," without even the prefix "Radical." Their demands were limited to two out of the six points now generally adopted by democratic politicians—namely, manhood suffrage and annual Parliaments; and they contemplated the employment only of legal and peaceful means. "It was not," says Bamford, "until we became infested by spies, incendiaries, and their dupes—distracting, misleading and betraying—that physical force was mentioned among us." The societies fraternized with each other by means of delegates to sectional and central conferences. In January of 1817, Bamford attended, as delegate from his Middleton Club, a convention at the Crown and Anchor, London, over whose deliberations Major Cartwright presided, supported by Cobbett and Hunt. The shrewd Lancashire weaver's sketch of these and the other popular leaders—Burdett and Cochrane, to whom he was introduced—the aristocratic condescension and dignified vanity of one, the empty bluster of "orator Hunt," and the genuine cordiality of others—leave room for congratulation on the somewhat improved character of popular politicians. His descriptions of the less conspicuous scenes and humbler actors supply a yet more gratifying contrast to the meetings of working men at the present day. "They would generally be found," he says, "in a large room, an elevated seat being placed for the chairman. On first opening the door, the place seemed dimmed by a suffocating vapour of tobacco, curling from the cups of long pipes, and issuing from the mouths of the smokers, in clouds of abominable odour, like nothing in the world more than one of the unclean fogs of their streets (though the latter were certainly less offensive, and probably less hurtful). Every man would have his half-pint of porter before him; many would be speaking at once, and the hum and confusion would be such as gave an idea of there being more talkers than thinkers—more speakers than listeners. Presently 'Order' would be called, and comparative silence would ensue; a speaker, stranger or citizen, would be announced with much courtesy and compliment; 'Hear, hear!' would follow, with clapping of hands and knocking of knuckles on the tables till all the half-pints danced; then a speech, with compliments to some brother orator or popular statesman; next a resolution in favour of Parliamentary reform, and a speech to second it; an amendment on some minor point would follow; then a seconding of that; a breach of order by some individual of warm temperament—half-a-dozen would rise to set him right—a dozen to put them down; and the vociferation and gesticulation would become loud and confounding." W. W.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

The festivities and mutual civilities of the new year have been quickly succeeded by the fresh eruption of an old quarrel. When President Dupin and some members of the Bureau waited on President Bonaparte with the compliments of the season, the following polished dialogue is reported to have ensued:—

M. Dupin: Monsieur le Président, I bring you the sincere wishes of the Bureau.

The President of the Republic: Monsieur le Président, I receive the wishes which you bring me, and I doubt not that they are sincere. It is important that the good harmony of the powers should not be disturbed in the times of difficulty through which we have to pass.

M. Dupin: All the acts of the Assembly, all those of the Bureau, are inspired by a deep attachment for your person, and the warmest desire to preserve a good understanding between the two powers of the state.

The President of the Republic: I am willing to believe it, Monsieur le Président, since you tell me so. You and I, each within the limits of our functions, ought to occupy ourselves in making the laws of the country and the authority given us by the constitution respected, without one power encroaching on the other. I do not care about the prolongation of my powers, but I am anxious, when I deliver up to the people the power which I have received from it, to return it intact and respected. My conviction is, that France desires peace and order, and it will consider that of the two powers which should attack the other in the wrong.

M. Dupin: It has always been so in our country. You may rely upon the sentiments which I express to you.

The President of the Republic: It is fortunate that there are epochs which separate, as it were, the past from the future. One era has just finished, another commences. Let us hope.

The Government had called on the Bureau to dismiss M. Yon, the Police Commissary of the Assembly, for his want of discretion and informal conduct in the Allais affair, which he did not report, as a subordinate ought to have done, to M. Carlier, the Prefect. M. Yon appealed to the Assembly to maintain him as its own independent officer, owing no duty to the Prefect. The Assembly took up his case in this light, and refused to dismiss him. M. Baroche threatened to resign; and the question was fixing the Ministry in a dilemma, when M. Yon considerably removed the original difficulty by a voluntary resignation.

On Friday a new "crisis" supervened. M. Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte demanded to interpellate the minister of war with regard to the instructions given by General Changarnier to the troops under his orders, some of which were published by the *Patrie*, an "Elysée" newspaper. Several terms of delay were demanded and successively rejected by the Assembly, notwithstanding the request of Gen. Schramm. One of the orders was to shoot insurgents. General Changarnier explained that the orders were simply to apply in case of an *émeute*; and the Assembly seemed by its cheers to adopt the explanation.

An extraordinary agitation was visible in the Assembly at the commencement of the sitting of Saturday. Rumours were circulated of the resignation of the entire cabinet. The ministers, who were all present, with the exception of General Schramm, were surrounded and questioned by a crowd of representatives. Numerous groups were engaged in earnest and animated discussion on all hands. Nevertheless, no official news of the resignation of the cabinet was given, and the house set about discussing the propositions on the order of the day.

The latest accounts bring on official announcement of Ministerial changes. Odilon Barrot is said to have been sent for, but to decline office. Supposititious lists are circulated, agreeing only in putting forward the name of M. Achilles Fould and Leon Faucher. It is probable that modifications will be made in the present cabinet, so as to admit these statesmen.

The death of M. P. Bastiat has been officially announced.

GERMANY.

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCE.

Very little is known of the proceedings of this mystified body, except that the plenipotentiaries have organized themselves into five Committees, to deliberate respectively on the sphere of operations of the Diet, the frame of the highest organs of the Diet, the powers of the highest authorities of the Diet, the material interests of the Confederation, and the business duties of protocolling the whole matter in form. Official reports have appeared of the speeches addressed to the Conference at its inauguration; and they reduce the Bavarian demand for popular representation to the vague expression of a desire for "guarantees of civil liberty such as the age requires." The papers also publish a portion of a despatch from Prince Schwarzenberg to some of the foreign representatives of his government, in which he held a haughty, and even contemptuous tone towards Prussia. It is evident that Manteuffel has not gained all that his friends would have it believed.

His own words on leaving Dresden to return to Berlin were, that the settlement he had made with the Austrian cabinet was *taliter qualiter*. In this settlement—says the *Daily News* correspondent—Prussia will be found to have obtained an equal share in the executive with Austria, but on all other points the Austrian plan has gained the day. There are many reports in circulation in Dresden as to the nature of the latter, but none are to be relied on. In one of the local journals here it is stated that the

alterations to be proposed by Austria and Prussia will be the creation of a general and a special federal council. The former to consist of all the sovereign governments, and to be entrusted with the legislation; the latter would be confined to Prussia, Austria, and those states which formerly possessed the electoral dignity (Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden), and would be entrusted with the administrative power, exclusive of the proposals for making new laws. In this assembly Prussia would fill the President's seat, but the Executive would be in the hands of Austria. The Bavarian plan, which has been accepted by the other small kings, recommends the division of Germany into three groups—Austria, Prussia, and the other allied German states: an Austrian and a Prussian prince, together with one chosen from the other royal houses of Germany, to form the head of the confederation. This tried, the real administrative organ, to bear the name of Federal Council. By its side, and as legislative organ, a Bundestag, or Diet, to be established, consisting of a house of estates, and a people's house. The former to contain 150, and the latter 300, members. This plan is likely to be better founded than the other statements with respect to the Austrian scheme.

The "sections" were employed, up to the 3rd, with preliminary business, and the full Conference may not meet for five or six days. The intervention with Schleswig-Holstein, it is understood, will be effected, definitely, by the 15th; and rumours are rife of the intended resignation of the Stadtholder.

The monarchs of Austria and Prussia are likely to meet at Breslau in the course of a few weeks.

The Elector of Hesse Cassel has re-entered his northern capital literally surrounded by Austro-Bavarian troops. Not a voice was raised to welcome him in the crowded streets. Hassenpflug has been re-instated in the ministry of Home and Foreign affairs. It is said that the relation between the soldiers and people is beginning to improve—gradual light has broken in upon the former with respect to the cause for which the quiet Hessians suffer.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Recent apprehensions of Caffre disturbances have disappeared. Sir Harry Smith has held another of his famous interviews with the chiefs at King William's Town. There were present, Jan Tzatzoe, Pato, Umbala, Umkie, Sawayna, Toise, Johannes, Nonoebie, Jabblar, Klo-Klo (Sandilli's brother), Tolo, Dodo, Stock's brother, and Sonto's son. The chiefs said they preferred being under the British rule, and having their property protected, to living like monkeys in the bush. They did not want war. They were the children of his Excellency; "if they were disobedient he must punish them accordingly." Klo-Klo said his brother Sandilli had not come because a fall from his horse had hurt him and made him unable to rise. Sir Harry Smith answered—that was a lie; Sandilli was afraid. But, said Sir Harry, "tell him I do not wish to hurt him; let him come in as my son; I will protect him." The *Frontier Times* thus reports the rest:—

On mentioning the rumours that were spread abroad in the colony, Sir H. Smith wished to know who had thus alarmed the colonists; he understood they had originated with the native Gaiika tribes. He was surprised that they should be such fools as to believe in such a fool—a boy prophet who was all over grease, and as black as a coal. If they were not happy (continued his Excellency), and wanted war, he would make war with them (holding up a long stick with a brass knob at the end, called generally the stick of peace). I will make war, and bring my troops from Cape Town in four days, as I came myself; and I will drive you all over the Kei, and get Krili to drive you to the Umzimvoobo, and I will be there too. I was there once; you know it—and then get Faku to drive you further; and then you will be scattered over the earth, as beasts of the field and vagabonds. But the good I will protect and assist, and be their father. I will kill every one that will not fight on my side. There is a God above; he knows all things.

There were about 350 Kaffirs in all; and the meeting separated peaceably, his Excellency inviting the chiefs into the house. The chiefs were very humble, more especially Pato; and came forward at his Excellency's request to shake hands with him, as a token of peace and allegiance to the Queen, as British subjects.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York to the 27th ult.; not the least interesting portion of which is that of the "Forefathers' Day" celebration, at which Daniel Webster and Sir Henry Bulwer eloquently spoke. The celebration was in the shape of a dinner given at Astor House, and the occasion the anniversary of the New England Society. New York has been visited by a severe storm, to which happy reference was made by Mr. Webster in his speech. It commenced on the 22nd, and lasted some time, doing much damage—flooding wharves and damaging ships. The subject of a uniform system of cheap postage had been under discussion in the House of Representatives, but no action had been taken as yet. No important business has been transacted in either House. Mr. Webster's reply had been sent to the Austrian Minister, and was soon to be called for in the Senate. The chargé appointed to Austria left Washington without his commission, and the diplomatic relations between the two countries are thus left in a state of suspense.

Great apprehension had been excited by the non-arrival, when due, at Charleston, of the steamer bearing Jenny Lind. Telegraph announces that she has safely landed.

News from California is to November 15th, by the "Cherokee," which brought two million dollars of gold-dust from Chagres. The prevalence of the cholera was the principal topic of importance. This

epidemic has raged with great severity, especially in the City of Sacramento. It is supposed that the disease travelled across the continent with the emigrants by the overland route; as not a single case, according to the most authentic accounts, came in by sea. A line of steamers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands was contemplated, with every prospect of being speedily established. During the approaching winter a larger proportion of miners than usual will remain in the mountains. This will increase the amount of gold; as, heretofore, in the winter season, mining operations have been almost entirely suspended. The business of quartz mining is now attracting much attention. New veins are constantly discovered, and the most extraordinary results are expected from the establishment of a thorough system of scientific mining. An extra session of the Legislature was demanded by the exigencies of the state, and would probably be called by the Executive. The difficulties with the Indians still continued, and were the source of a good deal of trouble. A fire had occurred at Sacramento city, destroying property to the amount of forty thousand dollars, five or six buildings being destroyed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The statue of Liberty in Paris, which gained the first prize in 1848, and which is the work of M. Sordoux, has been sent to prison. It was placed by the jury in the centre of the great room of the Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists; in a few days the police entered and carried away the statue.

A letter from Rome in the *Messagers Modenesi*, states that the Papal Government has determined to order all naked statues in the churches to be covered, including the little marble angels that have for ages been exposed to the public gaze, and the Genius at the tomb of Clement, by Canova. By the same account, paintings are likely to undergo the same ordeal.

The Neapolitan Government is in a state of great alarm, on account of a considerable number of "addresses," which are supposed to emanate from Mazzini, having entered the kingdom. Some arrests have taken place on this account, and the activity of the police is greater than ever.

The Austrian ambassador at Frankfort has announced to the Electoral Minister that a Hessian, named Becker, is acting as chief of a revolutionary association in Switzerland, with 3,000 members, the committee of which furnishes them with passports, which are not only recognised by the police of Geneva, Freiburg, and Neuchâtel, but receive the official visa in order to give them authority in other cantons.

A sad story of the disasters of war is told in the German papers. A Holstein peasant, hearing that his son lay wounded in the military hospital, sought him out, and found that one of his arms had been amputated. Though grieved at the discovery, he sought consolation in saying, "Well, my boy, it is a sad loss, but not so hard for you as for one who depended on his hands for subsistence." "Ah, father," replied the son, "that's not the worst of it!" whereupon, lifting the coverlet, he showed that both his legs were gone, at which sight the old man fell down dead, and the younger one only survived the shock a few minutes.

Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, continues to dwell in the desert, where he spends his time in hunting gazelles with the English deer-hounds sent out to him some time ago from England. Hassan Pasha, President of the Council, is virtually Governor of Egypt, and directs all the affairs of the country.

A very successful balloon ascent, the first in India, has recently taken place at Calcutta; a second is projected, when the aeronauts, who before were destitute of instruments, will be fully provided with the means of pursuing scientific researches.

An Indian officer, who has recently come home, states that Cario is extremely full of Italian emigrants, many men of high rank, who are obliged to perform the most menial offices for the means of living. They were recently watching the negotiations of Austria and Prussia with a good deal of interest, and had decided on returning to Italy the instant a war should be declared.

THE DANGERS OF SLAVE-CATCHING EXEMPLIFIED.—A week or two ago, an athletic, stalwart negro arrived at this port, in a vessel from the South, apparently unknown to anybody on board. As the boat reached the wharf, and the fugitive—for such he is supposed to have been—attempted to gain the shore, the first object he met was the keen glance of his master, who, missing his slave, and suspecting the route he had taken, hurried on by the more rapid conveyance of the railroad, and arrived in New York long enough before the vessel containing his runaway slave, to obtain his U. S. marshal, and to present himself at the boat, ready to re-capture his victim as he landed. The parties met, and understood their relations at a glance. The master, an athletic man, pointed to the officer by his side, informing the slave that this was a United States officer, who must not be resisted. The logic was not conclusive to the poor fugitive. He raised a brawny, powerful arm, which appeared to have the force of a dozen sledge-hammers, and, before a word could be uttered or a motion made, laid the officer senseless upon the ground. The crowd around caught the meaning of the scene with electric sympathy, and, raising a shout, urged the fugitive to flee, and covered his flight from the enraged master, till trace of him was utterly lost.—*New York Evangelist*.

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OBJECTIONS TO THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.—Yesterday week, at the Westminster Police-office, Mrs. Eliza Denman was brought in custody of the police of the V division, charged with knocking and ringing at the house of her husband, Mr. John Denman, 5, Beaumont-street, Chelsea, without lawful excuse. Upon the lady being placed at the table, the chief usher handed the New Testament, as usual, to Mr. John Denman, who had entered the witness-box as complainant, but he refused to be sworn. Mr. Broderip, observing the delay, inquired the cause. The chief usher replied: This gentleman refuses to be sworn unless upon a Catholic book. I have offered him the one with the cross upon it. Mr. Broderip: Do you object to that?—Mr. Denman: I don't object to the cross. Mr. Broderip: What do you object to?—Mr. Denman: To the contents of the book. Mr. Broderip: How?—Mr. Denman: This is the Cambridge edition, and it is not the same as the Catholic version. Mr. Broderip: You are a Catholic, I presume?—Mr. Denman: Yes, a Catholic—a Roman Catholic. Mr. Broderip: What possible objection can you have to be sworn on this book?—Mr. Denman: I have the greatest possible objection—that I cannot be bound by it. Mr. Broderip: I never heard such an objection made before. It is the authorized edition of the New Testament, used in all courts of justice in this country, and I cannot see what difficulty you can have in the matter. You call God to witness you are speaking the truth.—Mr. Denman: My conscience must be satisfied. This translation is not in accordance with the Roman version. Mr. Broderip: Can't you be satisfied by calling God to witness the truth on the ordinary book?—Mrs. Denman (with apparent astonishment): Mr. Denman, you were educated for a Protestant clergyman. Mr. Denman: I am a convert to Romanism. Mr. Broderip: Do you still refuse to be sworn in the ordinary way?—Mr. Denman: I do. Mr. Broderip: Then there is an end of the case. I have no other means of swearing you. As the police had no charge to make against the lady she was discharged.

PRIZE FIGHTERS AND RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—Yesterday week the magistrates of Surrey avowed a determination to put an end to the disgraceful encounters which, from the facility afforded by railway, are on the increase in this county. A lengthened discussion took place between the magistrates, one of whom, Mr. Scott, a director of the company, declared that that body did not know that the trains had been used for the purpose stated, and added an assurance that similar occurrences should be prevented in future.

THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The jury assembled to inquire into the particulars of the death of the three men killed by the collision, last week, on this railway, have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the guard of the luggage train. The neglect of the guard was in not having brought his break-van with him when the engine came back to fetch the second portion of the luggage train, which had been divided; he also rode upon the engine, where he had no right to be.

HOW THIEVES ARE MADE.—A decent-looking lad, named Newland, was charged on Wednesday at Guildhall, with robbing his employer, a warehouseman—and two Jews, Hart and Levy, were accused of having received the stolen property. The prisoner showed much contrition for his conduct, and made a long statement to the effect, that about two months ago he sold an old jacket of his own to Hart. The latter ascertained where he lived, and repeatedly urged him to take some of his master's goods. At length Newland brought some children's dresses, when Hart, instead of buying them, as he promised, insisted that the dupe should pawn them, and give him half the money,—otherwise he would "split," and send him "across the water." Acting on this fear, Hart induced the lad to dispose of several articles, and even made the boy pawn others which he (Hart) had received from other young men. On three occasions Levy was present, and on the Monday before the arrest, the two gave Newland a sovereign "that had been well sweated," and two bad shillings, for a quantity of stolen property. Hart said he knew no more of the prisoner Newland "than the child unborn;" and Levy attempted to set up an alibi, but were remanded by the presiding alderman to Monday, when Levy was discharged, and the other two committed for trial.

CONNIVANCE AT PRISON-BREAKING.—At the Warwickshire Sessions, on Thursday, Holloway, a turnkey in the County Gaol at Coventry, was found guilty of procuring a key to be made which would fit ninety of the locks in the gaol, with the object of facilitating the escape of Thompson, a prisoner awaiting trial for forging Bank of England notes. Thompson had promised Holloway £100 if he should escape. The treacherous turnkey was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

WESLEYAN RIOTS IN NORFOLK.—Mr. Gay, a Norfolk magistrate, has been occupied with a charge of riotous proceedings at the Wesleyan chapel of the North Walsham district. The Wesleyans of Great Witchingham were stated to have asserted their right to choose their own preachers; and "on several occasions, when the appointed minister arrived, he had found the service commenced and the pulpit occupied by the 'Reform preacher.'" On Sunday, the 24th November, Mr. Povah, the superintendent of the district, went to officiate himself; and, arriving in good time, he got possession of the pulpit; but a mob collected round the building, smashed the windows with stones, and put the small congregation

who had courage to remain in fear of personal injury. It appeared, however, that, from the first moment of commencing the services, the doors of the chapel were not so fully open to the public as that "all who chose might enter." By directions of Mr. Povah, the doors were only partially opened, and the riotously-disposed were excluded. From this cause the specific charge under the 52d George III. c. 155, sec. 12, of disturbing religious worship, could not be supported; and the Magistrate dismissed the persons accused—expressing his regret that their disgraceful proceedings should thus escape summary punishment.

GLEANINGS.

A student in want of money sold his books, and wrote home, "Father, rejoice, for I now derive my support from literature."

MORE PRECOCITY.—"Pa," said an interesting juvenile Yankee, the other day, to an indulgent sire, "haven't I got a veto as well as the President?" "No, my child." "Yes, I have, pa: my fifth toe is a V-toe, I reckon."

DEGENERACY OF THE TIMES.—In 1841, when the census was taken, ladies were allowed to state whether their age was from 25 to 30, from 35 to 40, or some other fluctuating quantity. But the Registrar-General intends to insist in 1851 that they shall give the exact year. Will he get it?

Sir William B—, being at a parish meeting, made some proposals, which were objected to by a farmer. Highly enraged, "Sir," says he to the farmer, "do you know that I have been at two universities, and at two colleges in each university?" "Well, sir," said the farmer, "what of that? I had a calf that sucked two cows, and the observation I made was, the more he sucked, the greater calf he grew."

Nottingham witnessed a discreditable scene the other night. A "gentleman" was to sing "Tom Moody" in the theatre on horseback. The horse, more ashamed of the exhibition than the man, turned its back on the audience, and fell over into the orchestra, smashing the drum and the fiddles.

A NEWSPAPER DOG.—The *Albany Knickerbocker* boasts that it has in its office a dog that will lick any dog in the States for natural sagacity. It belongs to one of the carriers, whom it accompanied in his round of delivery of about six hundred papers. The carrier fell sick, but said his dog would do duty for him. And sure enough it did. A boy, carrying the papers, followed the dog, which stopped and wagged his tail at the house of every subscriber, never missing one of the whole six hundred. At the doors of subscribers who had not paid for their papers for a length of time, the dog was heard to HOWL!—*Lancaster Gazette*.

SOMETHING RICH.—The following recently appeared, as an advertisement, in a weekly contemporary:—"Wanted immediately, a single man, a member of the General Baptist denomination, to supply a small congregation in a village, principally on the Lord's-day. A small salary would be given. If acquainted with the general shoemaking business, an opportunity now presents itself where a constant situation as a journeyman can be secured. The qualifications for the ministerial duty required are humble piety, a desire to be useful, and a general knowledge of the Gospel, with ability to make it known."

POETRY.

HYMN FOR THE CLOSING YEAR.

"Forget not all His benefits."
 Lord, with heart by sin unnumber'd,
 Lord, with loosen'd tongue and free,
 Now, for all Thy gifts unnumber'd,
 I would sing glad songs to Thee.
 For my lamp of life still burning
 In the far-spent night of time,—
 Still on noiseless wing returning,
 Seasons' close and seasons' prime.
 For the year that now is ending,
 For its mercies numberless,
 Every day from Thee descending,
 Care to lighten, toil to bless.
 For the friends that Thou hast found me,
 For my hearth undarken'd still,
 For protection spread around me,
 Guarding all my ways from ill.
 For the grateful change of season,
 Stir of day, and rest of night,
 Strength renew'd, and thought-fed reason,
 Scaling still some loftier height.
 For my books—a load of plenty,
 Midst of which I dwell at ease,
 Gathering fruits, nor few nor scanty,
 Golden fruits from laden trees.
 For my wife, upon me smiling,
 Filling heart and home with light;
 Wedded love, dark hours beguiling,
 Clouds of sorrow fringing bright.
 For Thy word, my footsteps guiding
 All the desert dangers through,
 Cheering oft, and often chiding,
 As my wanderings I pursue.
 For Thy grace, exceeding measure,
 In the gift of Christ, Thy Son;
 For the hope of endless pleasure,
 By His death for sinners won.
 For Thy Spirit's rich effusion
 On this lifeless heart of mine,—
 Out of darkness and confusion
 Making light and order shine.
 For Thy help in works of duty;
 For Thy comforts oft possess'd;
 For the traces of Thy beauty
 Faintly on my soul impress'd.
 For the hope Thy face of seeing
 With delight till then unknown,
 And henceforth for ever being
 Without fault before Thy throne.

Shrewsbury, December 31, 1850.

W. T.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JANUARY).

[SECOND NOTICE].

THE first four articles in the WESTMINSTER REVIEW, bearing the titles of "Spanish Literature," "Makamat" (a work of adventure written to display the riches of the Arabic language), "The Angel World," and "Mackay's Progress of the Intellect," present but few salient points; or, at all events, but little which need occupy space, which, before we have disposed of the pile of periodicals before us, will have become too limited. We ought, however, to note the fact that the review of Mr. Mackay's work differs widely from that in a recent number of the *British Quarterly*, in which its rationalistic character was ably exposed. The reviewer is, in this instance, a sympathizer. "Drains, Rivers, and Water Supply," is a practical paper, which, among other things, discusses the blundering water-quackeries of the Board of Health. "If," says the writer,

"We were not a practical people, it would be impossible to account for any success in great national works, considering the extraordinary nature of appointments which are occasionally made; but for this it would be impossible to carry on the engineering executive control of the Board of Health (whose powers are supposed to extend to the smallest sewer in every town in England and Wales), without placing it under the management of some skilful and experienced man, who should have the penetration to divide theory from practice, and to sift out charlatanisms from common sense; such services are to be bought, and would save their annual cost every week, when the real expenditure in drainage works had commenced. At present, swarms of sappers are located in the rural towns, extending their expensive operations around them, where, unless each becomes a Manchester, there will be not a building within a hundred years."

It is further stated that the Chelsea Company offered to, supply the Government offices at a moderate rental, and include the fountains for an additional £400 a year; but the Government have spent, perhaps, £40,000 on their pet project, while the annual expenses, including interest, will be about £3,000; and yet "it would be impossible to find dearer, or, chemically speaking, more impure water than is afforded by this specimen of central management."

The article on "Educational Movements" is a useful *resumé* of facts, some of which, by the way, do not greatly help to sustain the writer's conclusions as an advocate of education by taxation. Thus far, it is confessed, Government interference has not, as an experiment, been a very successful one, the Committee of Council having spread the seeds of distrust in that principle throughout the country, and piled up obstruction upon obstruction to the cause of progress.

"Continental Prospects" is a warm-hearted comment on the patriotic struggles of Kossuth and Mazzini, with occasional flings at Exeter Hall and the advocates of non-interference. The last, longest, and unquestionably the article of the number is "The Battle of the Churches"—a title sufficiently suggestive of its subject. Nothing abler, both as to argument and style, has, we think, been elicited by the reigning agitation, and the *exposé* of the Establishment will be felt to be most damaging even by those whose view of the Papal question differs from that of the writer. The peculiarly dangerous character of the Romish system, politically and intellectually, so far from being ignored, is the subject of a powerful description, the moral of which is contained in the following passage:—

"What, then, is the political inference to be drawn from this theocratic character in the Roman Church? Have we been supplying premises for a No-Popery conclusion? Not so;—unless the canons of Exeter Hall logic are henceforth to be the rules of English statesmanship; and a fickle cowardice to take place of that noble courage with which, in many a danger, the English people have dared to be just. Ambition in a sect, and exclusiveness in a creed, are good reasons for not arming them with special power, and trusting them with political privilege: but no reason at all for withholding from them civil equality, or imposing coercive limits on the spontaneous development of their religious institutions. No one thinks of insisting on humility of mind as a condition of the franchise, or denying the alderman's gown except to the shoulders of modest innocence: and as little can we make the temper of a Church a qualifying ground of its civil freedom. The religious liberties have been won, through the cost and struggle of two centuries, would not be worth a twelvemonth's purchase, were they held on no tenure of immutable justice, but only during *theological good behaviour*. Shall it be said that, in passing the great Emancipation Act, the British Legislature mistook the nature of the Romish system, and fancied it a meek affair like Quakerism? Is the Catholic religion so new a thing that its character, obscure in 1829, wakes us into wild surprise in 1850? If there is anything in history known by the attestation of unbroken experience, if anything deep-cut into the memorials of British life by the graver of the nation's resolve and agony, surely it is the lofty pretensions and the sleepless patience of the Church "one and indivisible." Had this been a secret twenty years ago, the removal of Catholic disabilities would loose not only every noble, but every respectable feature; and would be degraded from an act of legislative rectitude to the level of a defeated bargain, or an extorted boon. But it was no secret: the repeated parliamentary debates, the protracted controversies between the established and the disabled communions, had long brought out every feature of the case; and nothing was done but with open

eyes. It was fully intended to take all the risks of a just course, and to leave to the Roman Catholics the undisturbed advantage of any arrogance or weakness, any policy or success, any mitre, pallium, or title, for which room might be found within the limits of the law."

The writer is convinced that there has been no invasion of the law, and argues that any new statute to prevent the Roman Catholics having bishops would be a virtual proscription of their religion, while simply to prohibit certain titles, would show a petty temper without touching any real power. The only plausible objection is that to the source from which the new hierarchy has sprung; but to prohibit it on that ground would just re-instate the vicars apostolic, against whom precisely the same objection may be more strongly urged:—

"Must we go further then, and cut off the organic connexion with Rome in every form? Desirable or not, the thing is simply impossible. Without the living connexion with their Head, the members of the Catholic Church cannot subsist as parts of a spiritual body: and to require them—either by electing their bishops or by vesting their allocation in an English high priest,—to form themselves into a detached church, is only to insist on their becoming apostates. No doubt, they ask more than satisfies the Dissenter: but it is not optional with them to do this or to take the humbler place. They cannot shut up within the four seas a Church, whose universality, whose identity with entire Christendom, whose bounden allegiance to the chair of St. Peter, is the prime article of their belief. They must either enjoy, then, this larger liberty than others, or they must have none at all. While their altars remain open, and hundreds of priests daily appear at matins and vespers, no choice remains but between open and clandestine communication with Rome; and if there be contingent political danger in a foreign connexion, that danger is not likely to be lessened when the correspondence is maintained, in the style of a conspiracy, between an offended Pontiff and a disaffected English and Irish people.

"With our eye, then, fall upon the inevitable tendencies of the Romish system; with the conviction that it generates a state of mind at variance with the English standard of civil and religious liberty; with the certain knowledge, that the equal and tolerant treatment it receives it will never, in its place and day of power, be willing to reciprocate; we yet say to our fellow-countrymen,—Be just, and fear not; put not your trust in coercive laws; dream not that divine truth can be bought with the coin of human injury; be resolved, if ever you have to defend your own rights from encroachment, to enter the field without reproach. The free mind and the large heart, in yourselves and your children, will be a surer charm against the priest and the canon law, than preventive statutes or an outcry for the Queen's supremacy."

We cannot stay to comment on the remaining portion of the paper, in which the sacerdotal, and, therefore anti-popular character of the Church of England is keenly analyzed, and which abounds in graphic and pointed passages which, did our space permit, we should be glad to quote. "The conclusion of the whole matter" is one upon which we certainly can bestow no admiration; the writer proposing the continued application of ecclesiastical revenues to religious purposes, but under a system which shall regard all sects as a partial embodiment of the national faith, "to which, as a whole, no one of them is competent to give complete expression." "This alone can restore religion to its tranquil and dignified position above the secular rivalries of the world." The statement of the theory will, probably, be sufficient for our readers, more especially as the writer himself confesses to a doubt whether his scheme of comprehension is not too late, and whether a change of quite another sort is not inevitable.

On taking up the CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW, we naturally turned to those articles which have reference to the topic of the day, and which are entitled "Papal Usurpations," and "Statistics and Doings of Popery." In neither, however, is there more than a descant on the features and progress of Popery in general, and a slight allusion to Anglican Popery in particular, there being a wise avoidance of the real difficulties of the case, which we have come to mark as a characteristic of this review. One thing is plainly insisted upon; viz., that the Papal bull "is an attack upon our very existence as a Church, and being, therefore, a struggle for life and death, it will lead all true-hearted members of the Church of England to sink all minor differences, and unite heart and hand in resisting the encroachments," &c. This struggle is also stated to be "more formidable than any that has occurred for the last two hundred years;" and not only Churchmen, but "Christian Dissenters of every denomination" are appealed to, *ad misericordiam*, "to resist an aggression like this, which would deny our very Christian standing, and regard us as infidels." The writer has, perhaps, never read the Canons of his own Church. We have been both edified and amused by the perusal of the article, "The Church University of Upper Canada," in which the baffled efforts of Churchmen to establish an exclusive University at the public expense in a country in which State-churchism is comparatively feeble, are narrated with entertaining *naïveté*. We are glad to find that defeat has had the good effect of inducing the defeated party to try, and with signal success, the efficacy of the Voluntary principle. In place of comment-

ing, as we might do, we cite two or three choice morsels in their way:—

"It is all very well for Dissenters of different grades to sit down side by side in the same council, and meet each other as equals. They are equals. They concede nothing by so doing. They pretend to no primitive spiritual ancestry. They do not profess to have received their ministry from the apostles—they scout the idea; they do not pretend to belong to the Church of the empire; they declare there is no such Church. But the Churchman, by entering into such a body, concedes everything. He consents that his church shall be treated as only a denomination of Christians—as one of the sects into which the Christian world is divided; whereas it is the Church to which all the others ought to unite themselves. He consents to own it to be the very thing which he is bound to deny it to be. He makes it one of a set of human institutions, whereas it is his duty to contend that it is divine.

"The whole spirit of Dissent and the whole spirit of Romanism is felt by the conscientious Churchman to be adverse to the spirit of the gospel, and he therefore feels towards it an unconquerable repulsion—a repulsion which nothing but the yielding up of his own principles can enable him to surmount.

"Dissent is becoming fast a purely political principle, and is connected with religion only as being hostile to all definite religious doctrine whatever. And the result is, that those Dissenters who obtain their education amongst us, whether they nominally join us or not, continue really aliens to the Church and join our ranks only to betray or break down our defences. Not only so, but they taint the members of our body with whom they associate.

"Experience has shown that there is nothing so adverse to the interests or doctrines of that Church, or of religion itself, which may not be done by professed adherents to the Church of England."

The closing sentence is more suggestive than perhaps the writer intended it to be:—

"When we remind our readers that the French Canadians still pay tithes to their clergy, and that cheerfully, and that this provision now furnishes an ample support for the priesthood, we trust some of them will begin to suspect that, notwithstanding the boasted intelligence of our age, we have something still to learn."

A very natural suspicion certainly. "The Education of the Lower Classes" is a commentary on the Reports of the Government Inspectors, the most striking feature of which is the repeated reference to facts which our State-educationists too generally ignore. Speaking of the system of pupil teachers, the writer says:—

"All, however, have alike to meet with the external hindrances of education, which are as abundant in the metropolitan districts as in others. For the agricultural poor cannot afford that their children should be educated: they can send them in most cases to school—irregularly it may be—until they are nine years of age; but they are compelled to take them away altogether at ten, or at the most at eleven years. The farmers employ them on all kinds of field labour; but are generally, as a body, opposed to their receiving any education.

"There are places in this district (North Eastern) where the parents are utterly indifferent whether the children are instructed or not; as in some villages near Huddersfield, where the parents profess to be unable to pay the child's school fee of twopenny a week; but will at the very same time spend £5 or even £10 in matches of pigeon-shooting! Added to this, the law of poor life in our country now is, that the child must work and receive wages at a time when he ought to be in school receiving instruction; and being a law, you will strive against it in vain, if you oppose it directly."

The remaining articles are on "Rationalism and Satanic Agency"—"Sacred Geology"—"Life of Andre Chenier"—"The Tabernacle of Moses"—"Present condition of the Jews." All are more or less able, and some very interesting.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE has an admirable article on "Bureaucracy and Military Systems of France and Germany," based on Laing's "Notes of a Traveller," to which, as we cannot quote, we must refer as a whole. "What is it all about?" covers ground which is now pretty well trodden, and takes what we deem to be the right side. The following is, we think, about the true state of the case:—

"In short, as Scotland is cool compared with England, the English provinces are cool compared with the metropolis. The centre of the heat is London, and especially the London press. Why, the bulk even of the clergy—nay, the very bishops—are not so furious as some London journals that have all their lives before been treating 'No-Popery' as a humbug and a disgrace."

"A speech of Oliver Cromwell on opening Parliament—now first printed," is, if we mistake not—for we are left to find our way to the conclusion—a clever fabrication, in which both Cromwell and Carlyle are skilfully imitated. The drift of it is to discountenance "this foolish clamour that is abroad, and so disturbs our quiet."

The WESLEYAN REVIEW has an article on "the present position and prospects of the Church of England," of a less satisfactory character than we had looked for from that quarter. The writer hopes that "the Papal aggression will ultimately tend to help the cause of pure and undefiled religion within the Establishment," and feels assured that a people capable of so much determination "will, ere long, set themselves in earnest to make their national church worthy of them, at whatever risk to its existence." Another equivocal allusion to "ultra-dissenters" who wish to "loose the Church from its bonds" leads us to suppose that this review is indisposed to lay the axe at the root.

The ART JOURNAL commences the year with a number almost filled with engravings, all more or less beautiful, and which render its price almost nominal. The preparations for the Exhibition, of

course, occupy a prominent place among the contents.

The new year has brought with it several new literary aspirants. The CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has been already noticed. The BIBLE AND THE PEOPLE is the somewhat odd title of a periodical conducted by the Rev. Brewin Grant, the object of which is to defend Christianity against infidels, sceptics, and rationalists, and priest-and-state-religionists. The department is, we believe, at present unoccupied, and is one in which great service may be done, though more than common circumspection is required in the doing of it. The contents of the present number, with the permanent headings under which they appear are—"1. Christ's Religion—Christianity a Reasonable Religion. 2. Priests' Religion—The Keys of the Kingdom, What they are, and Who stole them. 3. Statesmen's Religion—An Exposition of the Parable of Saint Martin's Spire. 4. Sceptics' Religion—Free Thoughts to Free-thinkers. 5. The Philosophy of Human Nature—the Separate Provinces of Philosophy, Science, and Religion.

It contains much food for thought, and acute, clever writing, but is not without blemishes, characteristic of the editor's productions. We shall be glad to find that his boldness and energy are appropriately rewarded.

THE LOCAL PREACHER'S MAGAZINE has arisen out of the recent formation of a Mutual Aid Association for the lay-preachers of Methodism, and, together with two or three other new journals, emanating from the advanced section of Wesleyanism, may be regarded as a kind of first-fruits of that intellectual energy, which has been induced by efforts at self-emancipation. THE PATHWAY is an addition to the list of religious magazines, and emanates from the busy literary workshop of Mr. Cassell. It is cheap and well got up, and promises to be attractive. THE POETIC COMPANION, an appendage to the PUBLIC GOOD, has for its object the "illustrating, diffusing, cherishing, and cultivating poetry." THE FAMILY TUTOR is the name of a new fortnightly magazine, started by that capital caterer for the amusement of our family circles, the FAMILY FRIEND—the third volume of which, by the way, is before us. The idea is good, and if success is attainable, will doubtless be enjoyed by so enterprising and skilful a projector. FAMILY PASTIME is a collection of games, charades, rebuses, and similar profundities, "for which the editor of the Family Friend has distributed prizes amounting to fifty guineas," and which will, no doubt, puzzle many score times that number of heads. LEIGH HUNT'S JOURNAL—a miscellany for the cultivation of the memorable, the progressive, and the beautiful—is a revival which will have a kindly greeting from veteran readers. It is Leigh Hunt all over—genial, gossiping, full of curious matter, pleasantly told, not very solid, perhaps, but refreshing and agreeable. Carlyle is among the contributors. The contents of the HERALD OF PEACE are vigorously and effectively written, and betoken both the activity of the society whose organ it is, and the progress of the cause which it advocates. The CHRISTIAN REFORMER contains an article on each side of the Papal question, one of them being from a correspondent who protests against the course pursued by Unitarians, and is especially solicitous lest the Anti-state-church Association should obtain its object. The PALLADIUM has been put into our hands only at the last moment.

Six Lectures to Working Men on Christianity.

By the Rev. G. W. CONDER, Minister of Balgrave Chapel, Leeds. London: B. L. Green, Paternoster-row.

THE powerful and important place of the working class in our English society has been recognised in its political and social bearing, more justly and proportionately than has been the case with its moral and religious aspects. The relations of the great mass of the people to our Christian institutions, and the peculiar necessities thus presented to our religious earnestness and activity, but begin to be widely felt and studied. The correspondence which went forward in the columns of this journal, and efforts recently made in London, and elsewhere, are signs of a new interest, and we hope of new intents, in this great matter. No labour to bring Christian truth, as the only adapted and sufficiently potent instrument for the true amelioration of man and the regeneration of society, before the minds of this class, has more fully engaged our sympathy with its purpose or approval of its manner of execution, than the lectures delivered in Leeds and Bradford, by our friend, the Rev. George Conder. From time to time their progress was reported in our general news; and on the publication of the first lecture, we expressed our satisfaction with the effort itself, and the effectiveness with which it was commenced. Now that the work is completed, we are glad to put it prominently before our readers, and to accompany it with such observations as its perusal has suggested.

We are not of those who dread the developing power, or suspect the aims, of working men; or

who think that their degradation and irreligion deepen far below the moral condition of other and "higher" classes. But neither are we of those who will pander to their prejudices; or slur their errors; or multiply their excellences by their wrongs, that we may arrive at the sum of their virtue. When we blame the Church for the attitude assumed by so large a number of the workers towards Christianity, we also blame the mental carelessness, the sensualism, the class jealousy, which have completed their isolation from religious association and influence. Doubtless, the causes of the hostility or indifference with which the truth and influence of the gospel are regarded, by this class, are exceedingly mixed. The ignorance in which the mental habits are formed in youth, is followed by social circumstances, adapted chiefly to depress or crush intellectual power; the compelled habits of domestic life too often are destructive of sensitiveness and purity of moral feeling—the religious arrangement of society, and especially the spirit of the State institutions of religion, and the uses to which they are applied, foster a Samaritan spirit; and antagonism towards Christianity is frequently but the answer of a bitter hatred to the dominant few party, the self-isolating orthodoxy of the land; and yet again, in connexion with these causes, an actual neglect, on the part of the Church at large, of direct and efficient efforts wisely adapted to the mind and conditions of the class—these are some of the causes of scepticism, and the occasions of an easy openness to teachings in which Christianity and its present realizations are condemned and rejected.

We are quite persuaded that the feeling of our operatives towards the Christian revelation is not generally an intelligent and deliberate disbelief of its facts and divine authority, nor a gross aversion to its moral truth, but is deep prejudice against the embodiments and manifestations of the Christian religion, with which they become chiefly familiar; and a disappointed and angry recoil from its alliances and operations in our social and commercial life. Its cure is not to be found in deprecation and distrustful avoidance; nor in the ordinary agencies of the Church, such as Sunday preaching in chapels, and the distribution of tracts, especially such as religious tracts generally are. And here we cannot deny ourselves a word about tracts. To be an efficient agency it ought to offer publications more attractive in appearance, style of writing, intelligence and adaptedness, than any of the non-religious or irreligious works with which they have to compete. Instead of this, they are the most foolish, unsuitable, and repulsive affairs, that could be well imagined. There are good tracts, but the number is so small, compared with the mass of rubbish, that they are an insignificant exception. And this is so well known by working men, that this kind of agency is deprived of its likelihood of success, and is very extensively, in their class, a positive injury to the cause of religion.

Christian men, who feel that they have a vocation, have no more imperative duty, and we think none more hopeful, than to devise means of contact with the operatives,—a contact, not condescending and momentary, but, genial, free, equal,—that they may meet them in their own region of thought and feeling,—that they may study their difficulties, and open new channels of influence. Such contact will strengthen the Church; the foe is not so very terrible as is sometimes supposed. It will more a body of men, who are the last to be coaxed and "cockered," and canted-to; it will give them opportunities of finding reality in goodness; and truth and piety will impress and persuade, where they now lie under suspicion of hollowness and conventional conformity. Christianity must be taken to these men under other than doctrinal forms, as something more than a Church system—not as a theory of things unseen, or a code of morality, or a salvation future in its realization and mystic in its method, but as Heaven's remedy for the wrong and shame of man,—rescue, elevation, moral grandeur—perfectness of life and fullness of freedom, for man; and extending to the regeneration of society, the establishment of a reign of truth and righteousness on earth, and enduring, in all its results, beyond death and for ever.

Mr. Conder's book goes far toward realizing our idea of what the minister of religion may do in this way, with certainty of appreciative respect from the parties for whom he thus specially labours. His topics are happily selected—happily named. His reasoning is clear and cumulative; his illustrations apt and impressive; his style, lively, conversational, and undeviatingly straightforward. It is fitted for a much wider circle than it directly seeks. We rejoice in his labours; we hope he may be equal to many such, and that others may "go and do likewise."

On the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures. A Lecture delivered at Stepney College: with Notes. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A. London: Houlston and Stoneman.

MR. HINTON says of the position which he has taken on this subject of controversy, "I have taken it on independent grounds: I have thought my

own way to it, and I have expounded my views without explicit reference to those who have gone before me." Without attempting a complete analysis, we may indicate the more prominent parts of his discourse. The author first remarks on "inadequate notions of inspiration now more or less extensively advocated," which, while the fact of inspiration is admitted, "lower beyond all endurance the signification of the terms in which it is announced." These "notions" he reduces to three forms of expression: "the first represents it as consisting in mental elevation"—and here Akermann, as quoted by Archdeacon Hare and Dr. Davidson, are classed; the second treats it as consisting in "moral purification," and is represented by Mr. Morell; the third describes it as "spiritual illumination;" and here Twisten and Dr. Bushnell are cited. On both a general and a particular examination of these several views, the author concludes that "they fall immeasurably short of that which is required." He then attempts to open "a just and satisfactory idea" of the subject. He observes that "the inspired writings do not constitute the only exemplification of inspiration itself"—there is "a living inspiration"—"and from the facts adapted to aid us in this investigation, we find that inspiration, historically developed, consisted essentially in the communication of God's mind to men." But while "all scripture is, in some sense, the word of God," it is "not maintained that all parts hereof are the word of God in the same sense." Looking at the diversified matter which the Scriptures contain—"narrative, didactic, prophetic, devotional, circumstantial"—it is attempted by the author "to assign to each characteristic portion a mode of divine operation, neither less, nor more, than may appear requisite for its production." Three modes are then said to be indicated; "a communication of divine wisdom,"—applied to the narrative, didactic, and circumstantial portions of scripture; "the communication of divine knowledge, or a process of divine revelation,"—here prophecy and doctrinal truth, unknowable unless revealed, find their place; and there are yet other portions of the sacred volume which necessitate a third supposition, of "a process which may be named divine indwelling or possession;" and it is on this point that the author chiefly differs from all his precursors. In adopting this view of the three modes of inspiration, and especially in defending the latter, the author says, "as, on the one hand I have not sought originality, so neither, on the other, am I afraid of singularity." One important question yet remains—"are the words of the Bible inspired?" The answer given is, without qualification, "they are." Mr. Hinton does not affirm a verbal inspiration in the sense in which it is held by Gausson and others, "as a dictation or infusion of words;" but remarks that—

"According to the three modifications of the general fact of inspiration which I have suggested, there is no difficulty in the conception of a verbal inspiration. . . . With respect to ideas uttered under divine possession, or acquired by divine revelation, it would seem obvious, and it is, I believe, generally admitted, that the words as well as the ideas must be from God. . . . If, then, the Bible, so far as it is a revelation, is admitted to be verbally inspired, the field of inquiry is narrowed materially. We have now only to look at such parts of it as imply no revelation, and to ask whether they are also verbally inspired. And when it is called to mind that the inspiration under which they were written is conceived of as an influx of divine wisdom, difficulty seems to vanish; since the selection of words by a writer is clearly as much within the province of wisdom, as the selection of matter, authorities, or method."

In several lengthy notes to his lecture, Mr. Hinton criticizes acutely and severely those parts of Mr. Morell's work on the "Philosophy of Religion," which have reference to this subject. He also comes into discussion with Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Carson, Bishop Tomline, Dr. Davidson, and others. We consider that we have best discharged our duty to this little work, by thus abridging its contents. Such criticism as our space would allow us, could neither give satisfaction to us, nor show due respect to the intellect and attainments of so accomplished a controversialist as Mr. Hinton. This contribution to the discussion of a most important subject is very timely, and well deserves the attention of theologians and thoughtful men.

Sacred Incidents, Doctrinally Considered and Poetically Described. By "PSYCHOLOGIST." Two Vols. London: Hampden and Co.

THIS long poem has been prepared to accompany a series of dioramic representations of scripture subjects; and to be given in recitations at their exhibition. "Two hundred and fifty of such scenes" are now in progress; but these two large octavos bring down the descriptive verses only to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt; and it is intended to continue them to "the Redemption and the Resurrection!" A very serious undertaking, truly!—especially if the continuation preserves the scale of the parts already executed:—but chiefly serious, as being, perhaps, a good man's expenditure of his time, energies, and money, on a profitless, impracticable, and absurd project. The author's preliminary statements and exposition of

the intention of his work, induce melancholy and commiseration in our mind. We are unable to praise his production. Although it contains smooth versification, and sometimes good sense, it is in no respect a poem. Here are a few lines taken at random,—they are from a description of Adam and Eve:—

"They did possess Arrangements wise for personal cleanliness. Unclad were they! The clime to them did give Its genial warmth," &c.

"Mirthful and gay, Each scene became, as stepped and sported they, Within the cooling stream; Eve's slender waist By nervous arm of Adam was embraced."

"The gentle Eve, with lines, which did possess The rounded forms of shrinking gracefulness, Bending in mirthful glee, beauties renewed, With every change of playful attitude! The swelling curvatures, displayed, oft told, With twining grace, against the lines, more bold, And masculine, and square, of Adam's form," &c.

It has been no pleasure to us to say and prove that these portly, handsome volumes, well printed, and gay in celestial blue and gilding, are a very sorry and lamentable affair.

History of France, from the Earliest Period to the Present Year; with Maps and Questions, &c. Edited by HENRY WHITE, Ph. D. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

NOTWITHSTANDING that there are many evident reasons for instructing our youth in the history of our nearest neighbour country, it has been, we think, a neglected study both in schools and private education: perhaps because the necessary brief and popular histories were hardly to be found. This volume is, therefore, to us exceedingly welcome. It is written with careful accuracy and impartiality, in a vivacious and interesting style. It tells the story of France intelligibly, concisely, and comprehensively; and displays sound views and liberal feeling. The elementary historical works of Dr. White have been highly meritorious, and the present publication is equally valuable. We are glad to commend it as a very useful and satisfactory abstract of French history.

BIRTHS.

January 1, at Springfield-house Academy, Bourton-on-Water, the wife of Mr. J. C. GUEST, of a daughter.

January 3, at New Park-road, Brixton-hill, Mrs. J. SPICER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

December 27, at the Independent Chapel, Odiham, Hants, by the Rev. J. G. Hughes, Mr. BENJAMIN SNUGGS, of Chelmsford, Essex, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. T. GREGORY, of Odiham.

December 31, at Leyton Church, Essex, the Rev. HENRY BAYLEY, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, to HENRIETTA BROWN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. BROANE, of Higham, Norfolk.

January 1, at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. W. H. Charlton, Mr. JOSHUA HALPACRE, of Sudbury, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, to ELLEN, widow of the late Mr. HALPACRE, of Crawford-street, Bryanston-square.

January 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. J. JACKSON, SAMUEL CHARNES, Esq., of Liverpool, to JANE WALTERS, only daughter of Thomas Walters, Esq., of Falmouth; late of Liverpool.

January 1, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. WILLIAM COOK to HANNAH HANES.

January 2, at John-street Chapel, London, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, HENRY MARTIN KNIGHT, M.A., of Manchester, to LUCY SOPHIA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. DANIELL, of Wantage, Berks.

January 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Marple Bridge, Derbyshire, by the Rev. T. G. Potter, Mr. JAMES BARTLE THORNTON, of Werneth, Cheshire, to Miss MARTHA BENNETT, of Compstall, Derbyshire.

January 3, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Norwood, by the Rev. J. Hill, of Clapham, the Rev. JOHN HUNT, of Brixton-hill, to Miss STENNETT, of the same place.

January 3, at Romford, by the Venerable Archdeacon Grant, the Rev. JAMES CHARLES BLONFIELD, rector of Loughton, Oxon, to MARY LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late H. TWEED, Esq., of Romford-lodge.

DEATHS.

December 21, at Odiham, in his 80th year, the Rev. THOMAS MILLER.

December 21, at Spitalfields, after a few hours' illness, aged 26, Miss ELIZA SUMNER, Infant Teacher of the Moral Training School, Odiham, Hants.

December 25, after a long illness, in his 16th year, JAMES PETLEY, second son of the Rev. W. E. PARRETT, of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent.

December 26, at Cambridge, VICTOR HENRY LEWIS, student of Clare-hall, last surviving child of the late P. T. LEWIS, Esq., of Brompton, Kent.

December 26, at No. 9, Richmond-terrace, Queen's-road, Dalston, in her 62nd year, MARY JEREMY RUTHERFORD SHIRREFF, wife of Mr. T. DICK.

December 28, at No. 12, Hanover street, Islington, aged nearly 7 months, JOHN RICHMOND, the son of Mr. J. SCOBLE, jun.

December 21, suddenly, Mr. JOSEPH RICKERT, of Sherborne-lane.

December 30, at Ellergill-villa, Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 67 years, ELIZABETH, the wife of S. BUCKLEY, formerly of Richmond-bank, Chester. She lived and died in Christ. Her attention to her duties in the several relationships of life was ever such as to make her loss irreparable to her family.

December 31, at his residence, Paulton-square, Chelsea, in his 69th year, the Hon. and Rev. FREDERICK POWYS.

December 31, at Ryde, I.W., aged 79, THOMAS LEACH, Esq., brother of the late Master of the Rolls.

January 1, at Godmanchester, aged 82, Mr. THOMAS BESTER. He had been forty-one years sexton of the parish and Corporation servant, and had buried upwards of 2,000 of the inhabitants (almost the amount of its whole population).

January 1, at Peckham, of croup, aged 3, JOHN FLETCHER, the youngest son of Mr. J. GRAY.

January 2, after a painful and lingering consumption, in her 21st year, SARAH, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. AMOS, Independent minister, King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire. She had been a member of the Independent church nearly three years. Her end was peace.

January 2, at his residence, Dudbridge, near Stroud, of fever, in his 50th year, Mr. PETER KING.

January 3, at Ashridge, JOHN HUME EGERTON, Viscount ALFORD, M.P., eldest son of the Right Hon. Earl Brownlow.

NEGRO WIT.—A negro once gave the following toast:—"De late Gubernor of de State—he come in wid berry little opposition, he got out wid none at all."

A young man said recently, in rather a pert way to the Rev. Dr. C., "Dr., what is the difference between this puppyism they talk so much about, and puppyism?" "Puppyism," replied the doctor, "is founded on dogmatism, and puppyism on the catechism."

(Advertisement.)—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known: but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

Until yesterday, the English Funds had been slowly rising, from our last. On Tuesday evening (this day week), Consols for Account stood at 96½, and on Saturday they had risen to 97½. The occurrence, however, of another ministerial change at Paris has since had a depressing influence on the market, and yesterday Consols went down to 96½. Had it not been for the favourable Revenue and Trade returns, there can be no doubt but the decline would have been greater. Exchequer Bills have been looking up during the past two or three days, and are quoted at 62s. premium.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Acct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per Ct.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Annuities...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
India Stock...	213½	213½	213½	213½	213½	213½
Bank Stock...	213½	213½	213½	213½	213½	213½
Excheq. Bills...	60 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.	60 pm.
India Bonds...	73 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.	73 pm.
Long Annuity...	73	73	73	73	73	73

The official return of the Revenue for the quarter terminating on Saturday evening, was published yesterday, and it appears there is a deficiency on the quarter of £109,428, which is accounted for as follows:—

DECREASE.	
Customs.....	£123,935
Stamps.....	50,139
Property-tax.....	30,661
Miscellaneous.....	33,017
	£247,752

INCREASE.	
Excise.....	£90,859
Taxes.....	25,093
	£115,951
Imprest and other moneys.....	7,159
Repayment of advances.....	40,907
	133,317

Net decrease.....£109,428

On the other hand, it is gratifying to observe, that, on the year ending with this quarter, there is an increase of £165,922; and the amount of surplus revenue in hand at this time, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for the payment of supply services in Great Britain, is no less than £1,012,817. The return, therefore, must be regarded as, on the whole, favourable—the increase in the single item of Excise indicating the prosperous state of the people at large.

The Board of Trade returns for the past week have also been published since our last, and again show, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, an increase in the declared value of our exports, of £671,158. The increase in the previous eleven months over 1849, was £6,310,716, showing a total increase in the year 1850, of £6,981,874. This increase has been distributed pretty equally over nearly all branches of manufacture and commerce, and there is scarcely an item which shows more than a nominal decrease.

In the Foreign Stock Market, little business has been done during the week, and a slight decline has ensued. The following are the current rates:—Portuguese Four per Cents. have been quoted 35; Brazilian Old Five per Cents. 89; Danish Five per Cents. have been at 35½ to 36—being rather flatter; Russian Five per Cent. Bonds have been quoted 110½ to 111; Venezuela Deferred are 11½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents. have been 57½ to 58½ ex-dividend nominally; Spanish Three per Cents. are 38 to 39, and Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents. 79½ to 80½.

The Railway Market also has been very quiet, and, sympathizing with the Stock Market, has experienced a slight decline. Yesterday the London and North Western went back 20s.; South Westerns, 20s.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 20s.; Great Westerns, 10s.; Midlands, 20s.; York and Newcastle, 5s.; York and North Midlands, 15s.; South Easterns, 10s.; Caledonians, 5s.; Aber-

deens, 5s.; North British, 5s.; Newmarkets, 5s.; North Stanords, 2s. 6d.; Oxford and Worcesters, 5s.; Great Northern, 5s.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 5s.; Shropshire Unions, 2s. 6d. The only item of interest in Railway intelligence is the statement that the parties interested in the promotion of the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester line have obtained the necessary subscription to commence their plan.

The Corn Market yesterday was very dull, but business was transacted without any alteration in prices.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96½	Brazil.....	89½
Do. Account.....	96½	Equador.....	33
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	97½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	90½
3½ New.....	98½	French 3 per cent.....	58
Long Annuities.....	73	Granada.....	17
Bank Stock.....	214	Mexican 5 per cent.....	35
India Stock.....	268	Portuguese.....	34½
Exchequer Bills—		Russian.....	110½
June.....	62 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	15
India Bonds.....	78 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	40½
		Ditto Passive.....	31

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Jan. 3.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39 for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of Dec., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£28,351,720	Government Debt.....	11,015,106
		Other Securities.....	2,984,906
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	14,300,053
		Silver Bullion.....	51,667
	£28,351,720		£28,351,720

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities.....	14,233,252
Reserve.....	3,107,781	Other Securities.....	14,459,608
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	11,032,817	Notes.....	9,777,970
Other Deposits.....	9,147,059	Gold and Silver Coin.....	611,961
Seven-day and other Bills.....	1,252,151		
	£39,082,791		£39,082,791

Dated the 2nd day of Jan., 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Capelhelly, Llangybi, Carnarvonshire.

St. Ann's, Mile-end New-town.

BANKRUPTS.

POWELL, EDWARD, Ipswich, and Harwich, shipowner, January 10, March 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Churchyard, Woodbridge.

GODBOLT, EPHRAIM and GEORGE, College-place, King's-road, Chelsea, carpenters, January 11, February 15: solicitor, Mr. Smith, New-inn.

MASTERS, FRANCIS, Reading and Newbury, plumber, January 14, February 14: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mr. Mezey, Thatcham, Berks.

MILLAR, JAMES CHARLES COCHRANE, Clifton-street, Finsbury, surgeon, January 10, February 10: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, South-street, Finsbury-square.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM, Meryweather, late of West Ham, Essex, brickmaker, January 17, February 18: solicitor, Mr. Raw, Furnival's Inn, Holborn.

PITCHER, WILLIAM, Pershore, Worcestershire, corn dealer, January 14, February 11: solicitors, Messrs. Motteram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

TOOLE, PATRICK, otherwise PATRICK O'TOOLE, Liverpool, provision dealer, January 10, February 13: solicitor, Mr. Norris, Liverpool.

HALL, EDWARD, Salford, Lancashire, smallware manufacturer, January 15, February 5: solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DOUGALL, R., Glasgow, grocer, Jan. 7, 28.

M'INTYRE, CORDAN, Island of Arran, shipowner, January 7, February 4.

M'PHAIL, G. R., Broadford, Isle of Skye, merchant, January 10, 31.

DONALDSON, J., Edinburgh, boot-tree maker, January 9, 30.

DIVIDENDS.

Black and Whittingham, Liverpool, provision brokers, first div. of 1s. 6d.; January 8, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GARTON, ROBERT, Kingston-upon-Hull, bootmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

ALLMEY, GEORGE FLETCHER, Sheffield, hosier, January 25, February 15: solicitors, Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans, Sheffield.

BRETON, JAMES, King Edward-road, Hackney, insurance broker, January 17, February 21: solicitor, Mr. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street.

HARWOOD, JOHN DALE, Liverpool, ironmonger, January 16, February 13: solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

HILLS, RALPH, Downham, Isle of Ely, grocer, January 14, February 18: solicitors, Messrs. Pickering, Smith, and Thompson, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn; and Messrs. T. and G. Archer, Ely.

LIGHTFOOT, CHARLES, Torquay, livery-stable keeper, January 15, February 11: solicitors, Mr. Carter, Torquay; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

ROWLANDSON, MATTHEW and LANCELOT, Whitechapel-road, drapers, January 17, February 22: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

ROYSTON, ANN, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, brewer, January 22, February 11: solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ARCHIBALD, BROTHERS, Keilarsbrae, near Allica, manufacturer, January 13, February 4.

BROWN, T., Granton, near Edinburgh, iron merchant, January 10 and 31.

CLELAND, W., and Co., Glasgow, ironfounders, January 13, February 3.

STRATHERN, J., Glasgow, commission-agent, January 11, February 1.

DIVIDENDS.

J. H. Mills, Hove, Sussex, broker, first div. of 4s.; Tuesday, January 9, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. Russell, Ashford, Kent, saddler, second div. of 14d.; Thursday, January 9, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. B. Nunn, Colchester and Ipswich, tailor, first div. of 4s. 3d.; Thursday, January 9, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Sanders, Manor-place, King's-road, Chelsea, first div. of 3d.; Thursday, January 9, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—G. Rougement, Broad-street-buildings, merchant, fourth div. of 1s. 7d.; Thursday next, or three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—H. Spiller, St. John's-wood-terrace, St. John's-wood, slater, first div. of 5d.; Thursday next, or three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—R. Leach, Newmarket, tailor, first div. of 5s. 6d.; Thursday next, or three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—C. Cove, Hornchurch, Essex, builder, first div. of 5s.; Thursday next, or three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—Rev. A. Keir, North Cave, Yorkshire, wool-merchant, second div. of 1s. 8d.; Tuesday, January 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Carlick's, Hull.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 6.

There was but little English Wheat offering from the neighbouring counties this morning, and its condition being generally damp, the sale was slow at last Monday's prices. With foreign Wheat we have been well supplied during the past week; fine dry samples met with fair inquiry this morning; but in other qualities little doing. Flour met with few buyers at rather declining rates. Barley dull. Beans and Peas 1s. cheaper. Having a good supply of Oats from Scotland and Ireland, such descriptions were 6d. cheaper than on Monday last; good fresh foreign sold likewise rather in favour of the buyer. Linseed 1s. dearer, and Cakes in fair demand. For Cloverseeds there was rather more inquiry.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic ..	42 to 49
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks ..	38 to 49
Kent, Red (new) ..	36 to 42	Ditto White ..	37 to 42
Ditto White ..	38 to 48	Pomeranian red ..	38 to 42
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Rostock ..	42 to 46
Yorkshire, Red ..	33 to 38	Danish, Holstein,	
Northumberland ..		and Friesland ..	32 to 36
Scotch, White ..	33 to 38	Peterburgh, Arch-	
Ditto Red ..	34 to 37	angel and Riga ..	33 to 38
Devon, and Somerset,		Polish Odessa ..	34 to 39
Red ..	— to —	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Ditto White ..	— to —	dianski ..	35 to 38
Rye ..	23 to 26	Taganrog ..	34 to 38
Barley ..	21 to 24	Brabant and French ..	35 to 42
Scotch ..	24 to 26	Ditto White ..	36 to 42
Angus ..	— to —	Salonica ..	32 to 34
Malt, Ordinary ..	— to —	Egyptian ..	24 to 26
Pale ..	47 to 51	Rye ..	21 to 23
Peas, Grey ..	24 to 26	Barley—	
Maple ..	26 to 29	Wismar & Rostock ..	19 to 22
White ..	26 to 28	Danish ..	19 to 23
Boilers ..	22 to 24	Saai ..	20 to 24
Beans, Large ..	22 to 24	East Friesland ..	18 to 20
Ticks ..	23 to 25	Egyptian ..	16 to 18
Harrow ..	24 to 27	Danube ..	17 to 19
Pigeon ..	27 to 29	Peas, White ..	25 to 26
Oats—		Boilers ..	25 to 26
Line & York, feed ..	15 to 16	Beans, Horse ..	20 to 24
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 to 20	Pigeon ..	26 to 28
Berwick & Scotch ..	16 to 19	Egyptian ..	21 to 23
Scotch feed ..	15 to 18	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	15 to 16	Groningen, Danish,	
Ditto Potato ..	17 to 19	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 to 54	land, feed and blk. ..	15 to 16
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— to —	Do. thick and brew ..	17 to 19
£23 to £26 per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	26s. to 30s. per cwt.	Archangel, and	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		Swedish ..	15 to 17
Linseed, £9 15s. to £10 0s.		Flour—	
per 1,000		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	21 to 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Hamburg ..	20 to 22
Ship ..	26 to 28	Dantzic and Stettin ..	20 to 22
Town ..	36 to 38	French, per 280 lbs. ..	20 to 30

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR DEC. 28.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat ..	38s. 10d.	Wheat ..	39s. 9d.
Barley ..	23 5	Barley ..	24 1
Oats ..	16 6	Oats ..	17 1
Rye ..	22 8	Rye ..	24 10
Beans ..	27 5	Beans ..	28 3
Peas ..	28 1	Peas ..	28 10

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 6.

Fresh up to this morning's market the arrival of Beasts from our own grazing districts was large for the time of year, and of full average quality. Notwithstanding the favourable change in the weather, the Beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at but little alteration in prices. The extreme value of the best Scots, most of which were in excellent condition, was 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with most breeds of Sheep. Although the demand for that description of stock was tolerably firm, the highest figure for the best old Downs was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs., and total clearance was with difficulty effected. Prime small Calves sold at full prices. In other kinds of Veal very little was doing. In Pigs next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal ..	3s. 0d. to 3s. 10d.
Mutton ..	3 2 to 4 6	Pork ..	2 8 to 4 0
		HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	
		Beasts.	Sheep.
Friday ..	774	3,500	112
Monday ..	4,082	22,430	160

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 6.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d.		Int. Mutton ..	2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Widdling do 2 4 to 2 6		Mid. ditto ..	2 10 to 3 4
Prime large 2 8 to 2 10		Prime ditto ..	3 6 to 3 8
Prime small 3 0 to 3 4		Veal ..	2 6 to 3 6
Large Pork 2 4 to 3 6		Small Pork ..	3 8 to 4 0

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

No beneficial change has occurred in business since our last. Of Irish Butter we have scarcely anything of interest to notice, so little was doing in any description last week. Prices nominally ruled for Cork at 70s. to 72s.; Carlow, 72s. to 84s.; Waterford and Limerick, 70s. to 76s.; Sligo, 68s. to 72s.; Tralee, 68s. to 70s. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. The best foreign advanced to 88s. to 92s. in consequence of part of the supplies being kept out by contrary winds. In singed Bacon there was not much stirring, and prices varied for Irish from 40s. to 45s., and for Hambro' at 38s. to 40s., according to kind and quality. Hams moved very slowly at 56s. to 66s. Lard dull at 46s. to 52s.; bladdered and kegs at 56s. to 44s.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 6.—With the new year our trade opens up very dull, and prices are not supported. Dorset, fine weekly, 90s. to 94s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 70s. to 80s.; Fresh, 8s. to 12s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERLOO, JAN. 6.—Our market is well supplied with Potatoes—coastwise, continental, and by rail—all of which, owing, partly to the mild weather, are meeting a very dull sale, and, though a considerable reduction in price has been submitted to, salesmen have been obliged to store many cargoes to clear ships. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 80s. to 100s. per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, —s. to —s.; Scotch, 55s. to 70s.; Scotch Curd, 55s. to 65s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 50s. to 70s.; Rhenish Whiter, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 50s. to 60s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The transactions in Cloverseed have not hitherto been of sufficient importance to allow quotations to be given accurately. Linseed and Rapeseed were quite as dear to-day as last week. Canaryseed was plentiful, and rather cheaper. Foreign Spring Tares were offered at late terms without exciting attention.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 6.—Rather more business has been done in our market during the past week, but at no improvement in quotations. Some few lots of Hops of the growth of 1849, and older dates, have changed hands, prices being relatively very low.

Mid and East Kent 84s. to 130s.
Wesley of Kent 70s. to 80s.
Sussex Pockets 68s. to 74s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Jan. 4.—Vegetables are abundantly supplied. Hothouse Grapes and Pineapples remain nearly the same as quoted last week, and the same thing may be said of Apples and Pears. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful, and improving in quality. Nuts have not altered since our last account. Among Vegetables, there has been some excellent Seakale, Asparagus, and Rhubarb. French Beans, Carrots, and Turnips are good in quality, and so are Potatoes. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are a trifle cheaper. Cat Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Mignonettes, Tulips, Double Primroses, Gardenias, Bignonia venusta, Chrysanthemums, and Roses.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Jan. 6.—Although only a limited business has been transacted in Tallow since Monday, prices to-day have advanced 5d. to 6d. per cwt., P.Y.C. on the spot being quoted at 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery there is more doing. Town Tallow is 37s. per cwt., net cash; Rough Fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. Our St. Petersburg letter states that prices were well supported there; 2,000 casks had changed hands for August at 106½ to 107 roubles each, and 114½ to 115 roubles, with hand-money, viz. 10 per cent.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
Stock this day ...	20,987	21,217	35,392	46,396	51,272
Price of Y. C. ...	37s. 3d.	37s. 3d.	37s. 3d.	37s. 3d.	37s. 3d.
Delivery last week	2,153	337	2,609	3,142	1,736
Do. from 1st June	37,424	61,971	63,837	58,718	58,126
Arrived last week	216	669	3,200	1,348	210
Do. from 1st June	67,788	75,162	90,696	79,641	83,880
Price of Town ...	51s. 6d.	49s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	39s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Jan. 6.—The imports of Wool into London last week were only 24 bales from Germany, 681 from Taganrog, 46 from Turkey, and 22 from Buenos Ayres. The market has been very firm, and has an upward tendency for colonial, continental, and South American.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Scotch.—There has been a little more inquiry for laid Highland Wool, which has been met fairly by the holders at late rates. White Highland has been more inquired for. Best stocks are held for somewhat higher rates. There is still little or nothing doing in either crossed or Cheviot.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	11 6	12 0
White Highland do.	11 6	12 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	11 6	12 0
Do., do., washed.	11 6	12 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	11 6	12 0
Do., do., washed.	11 6	12 0
White Cheviot do., do.	11 6	12 0
Import for the week.	263	bags.

Foreign.—The stock being now in a small compass, since last sale here on the 20th ult., there is little to offer. A few arrivals just up will be in the market in the course of next week.

Imports for the week. 393 bales.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ..	50s. to 80s.	50s. to 80s.	48s. to 80s.
Clover Hay	60s. to 82s.	60s. to 80s.	60s. to 84s.
Straw.	21s. to 28s.	22s. to 27s.	21s. to 28s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 13d. to 24d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 24d. to 34d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 34d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 34d. to 34d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 34d. to 44d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 10d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 44d. to 44d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 0d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse hides, 6s. 0d. to 7s.

OILS.—Linsseed, per cwt., —s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —s.; foreign, 38s. 6d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44; Spanish, £43; Sperm £85 to £88, bagged £85; South Sea, £35 to £37; Seal, pale, £39 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £36; Cod, £40 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £39. 6s.

METALS, LONDON, Jan. 6.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.	5 7 6	Swedish keg 14 15 0	10 0
Nail-roads.	6 0 0	Ditto faggot 15 0 0	15 0
Hoops.	7 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles.	12 6 8	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.	0 9 0
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport.	14 15 0	Tough cake, per ton.	0 8 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 15 0		Tile.	0 83 0
Do. Anthracite.	3 10 0	Old copper, s. per lb.	0 0 84
Pig, in Wales.	3 0 3	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge.	3 9 10	South American, in bond.	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.	2 4 6—2 6 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.	3 10 0	Pig. per ton.	17 10 17 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0	Sheet.	18 10 18 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow.	2 15 0	Red lead.	19 0 0
Do. in Wales.	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto.	25 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.	5 7 6	Patent shot.	31 0 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire.	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails.	5 0 0 5 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0 0	17 0 0
Chairs.	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
Swedish.	11 10 12 0	Block, per cwt.	4 3
CCND.	17 10 0 0 0	Bar.	4 4
PSI.	0 0 0	Refined.	4 9
Gourieff.	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Archangel.	0 0 0	Banca.	4 3 4 4 0
		Straits.	4 2 4 3 0
		TIN PLATES. l	
		IC Coke, per box.	1 7 6 1 8 0
		IX Charcoal.	1 13 6 1 13 0
		IX ditto.	1 18 6
		SPELTER. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton.	16 10 0
		Do. to arrive.	16 7 6
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton 21 10 0	
		QUICKSILVER, oper. lb.	0 3 9

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dia.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dia.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dia.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dia.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dia.; o, ditto, 1½ dia.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Jan. 6.

Stewart's, 17s. 0d.; Hetton's, 17s. 0d.; Braddyl's, 16s. 6d.; Kellor, 16s. 6d.; Richmond, 16s. 0d.; Eden, 15s. 9d.; Adelaide's, 16s. 6d.; R. Hetton, 16s.; Wila, 14s. 6d.; Durham, 15s. 3d.; Tees, 17s. 0d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. A dull market, and without alteration from Friday's sale.
Fresh arrivals, 5; left from last day, 28½. Total, 287.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that delicious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS, for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in Porcelain Enamelled Cylinders, and PURIFYING THE BERRY from all the internal fibres which encircle the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural aroma of the berry, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 3s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees, SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

HALSE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS—TO INVALIDS.

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz. the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism

at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HALSE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, de doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

THE present Proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them,

and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure

for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s. patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbutic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbutic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully.

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimborne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbutic Drops.

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly sores. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbutic Drops, in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wharton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with sores, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbutic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CUIL."

Halse's Scorbutic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Waltham; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheap-side; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnst & Co., Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 200, Strand, Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

On the 1st of January was published, No. I., price 2d., to be continued Monthly, of

FAMILIAR THINGS,

A CYCLOPEDIA OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FIVE WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

No. I. CONTAINS

A BOOK—Its Origin and History, Printing, Type, Paper, Bookbinding, &c.; with a Concise Account of all the processes through which it passes before it assumes the shape in which we have it.
A NEEDLE—Its History and Manufacture, with Anecdotes of Tapestry and Berlin Wool Workers.
OUR CUP OF TEA, PART I.—Tea, its Origin, History, Chemistry, Commercial Value, and Social Influence on the Inhabitants of this Country.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

Attempt to Suppress the Working Man's Family Bible.

EVERY effort has been made by interested parties to prevent the publication of this valuable work—but in vain.

I am determined that no tribunal, however exalted, shall be allowed to stand in my way in the getting out of cheap editions of the Scriptures for the benefit of the industrial classes; and notwithstanding the decision given in the Supreme Court to forward this attempt to stop the publication of "THE WORKING MAN'S FAMILY BIBLE," I rejoice in being able to announce that my arrangements are already all but completed for carrying out this great enterprise.

New Notes for the centre columns, equal, if not superior, to those which, by a mere lawyer's quibble, have been wrested from me, are already in progress of being substituted; and a Specimen Sheet, and also a bound-up Specimen Volume, will be immediately got ready, and submitted for the approval of the thousands who have given their Orders for the Work, so that they will be able to judge for themselves of my ability to produce what I promised them; and I with confidence tell them, in this they will not be disappointed. The Notes at the bottom of the page remain as before.

The enemies of cheap Bible circulation must be taught the unwelcome lesson, that although armed with the powers of the law to aid them onward in their unworthy attempts to crush a Work upon which I have expended so much money, and bestowed so much labour, that I can hurl defiance in their face, and tell them that to publish this Bible I am determined; and that "although conquered I am not subdued," for the Bible will appear under even more favourable auspices than I at first promised.

I have to crave the indulgence of my friends for the short additional time that will, in consequence of this unlooked-for obstacle starting up, be necessary for getting ready so large an edition of the work as is already subscribed for; but they may rest assured that not a day will be lost in its preparation and pushing it onwards to completion.

As the reports of the case do not bring out the gist of it, nor state the facts fairly, I think it but right to explain to my supporters the circumstances connected with the transaction.

The stereotype plates of the Bible from which I print were originally the property of Fullarton and Co. They were sold by them to Dr. Thomson, and ultimately exposed to public sale along with the effects of the Company, and thus they then passed into my hands and became my property. They were sold at a public sale, without any restriction or reservation whatever as to the future mode of publishing from these plates, and were bought by me in this way, determined to make the work really useful, and for the express purpose of bringing out the Portable Folio Family Bible.

Fullarton and Co., with the view of preventing me bringing out this very cheap book, threatened to apply for an interdict, on the captious plea of copyright in the centre notes. They however, evidently waiting until I had gone as far as to incur a ruinous expense in the preparation of the work, would not proceed in having the question tried until I forced them to do so. The result has proved the wisdom of my course, although, I believe, had a jury of the trade been called to pronounce upon it, the verdict would have been in my favour. What I have to complain of most is, the disingenuousness of Fullarton sitting at the head of the table, as one of the judges of the sale, sanctioning by his presence the proceedings of the sale, knowing all the while that restrictions on the publishing did exist, and never once guarding the purchaser from falling into so great a mistake as supposing, as I did, that I bought the plates to print from them, and not, as the Lord Justice Clerk has decided, merely to be looked at, or used as so much old metal. I ask any man of upright and honourable principle to say what he thinks of such a transaction?

The whole secret of the matter is, that I have given mortal offence by exposing those obtrusive canvassers (of whom Fullarton is an employer) who prowl about and prey upon the working man, by making him pay three or four prices for every book they get forced upon him; and further, by my publishing a book at a rate so very cheap as I have resolved to do the Portable Folio Family Bible, that it may be brought within the reach of the humblest in the land.

W. R. M'PHUN,

BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT,
84, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE WHITE PAINT made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years,—unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship, after discharging a sugar cargo, is found to be as white as the year before, when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For ARTISTIC WORKS in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not alone from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholera are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied, without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common Paint, from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt. of this Paint covers as much as is usually covered by 3 cwt. of white lead.

Each Cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck, London, Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers.

A Circular, with full particulars, may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, COLOUR WORKS, OPPOSITE THE LONDON DOCKS.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material hitherto used for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; and 75, Cheapside.

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,
Ladies who are Suckling, and Persons of Delicate Constitution.

BULLOCK'S SEMOLA.

This substance is prepared solely from the finest wheat. Its great merit consists in its being rich in gluten, the pure nutritive or stimulant principle of that grain. One part being equal in nutritive power to five parts of wheaten flour, it contains absolutely more nourishment than beef or mutton.

Semola, while most easy of digestion, supplies nourishment in a highly concentrated form, and not being so stimulating as animal food, is particularly adapted to persons afflicted with a weak stomach, or suffering from debility in any form.

As an INFANT'S FOOD it supplies exactly what is needed for the growth of the body, and will be found to agree with a weak stomach. All the usual farinaceous and infants' food consist principally of starch, or often of the farina of the coarser grains.

Semola may be given by itself, or added to any other forms of food, to increase their nutritive powers; so that for children accustomed to other food, half or two-thirds of the Semola may be mixed with it, with great advantage.

It is also applicable in many special cases where potatoes, puddings, and pastries are prohibited, and where even bread is known to be injurious, but in such cases it can only be duly appreciated by the profession, and must be given under the direction of the medical attendant.

Semola is agreeable and palatable added to every variety of food, custards, cakes, puddings, &c. It is particularly adapted for an addition to

SOUPS, BROTH, BEEF, OR MUTTON TEA,

in place of vermicelli, rice, or barley; whilst it improves the flavour of these forms of diet, it greatly increases their nutritive power.

Semola may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of
LLOYD BULLOCK,
23, Conduit-street, London.

Retail Price—In packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d.
And may be ordered of all Chemists and Druggists.

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BRIDGE-WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

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BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES.—

The same Movements in Silver Cases, £2 15s., at the Manufactory, 16 and 63, CORNHILL.

A Large and Beautiful Stock can be selected from, with highly-finished movements, Four Holes Jewelled, Rich Gold Dials, and every improvement.

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Ditto, ditto, in Silver Cases, Silver or Enamelled Dials 3 10 0

Or the above Watches can be had in Hunting Cases, for the extra charge of 15s. and two guineas, gold and silver respectively.

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A written warranty given with every Watch for two years, and sent, carriage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, upon receipt of a Post-office banker's order.

A splendid stock of fine Gold Chains at their weight for Sovereigns, among which should be noticed the Greek Pattern Guard Chain, which combines the strength of the curb with great elegance of form, and is recommended for general wear.

A Gold Watch, with all the latest improvements—that is, Gold Dial, Jewelled in Four Holes, Maintaining Power, Double-backed Case, &c., with Fine Gold Chain, fitted complete in Morocco Case, adapted for a present, price Seven Guineas.

WATCHES MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

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—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 14 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Tea Spoons, per dozen...	18s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert Forks " " "	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons " " "	30s.	54s.	58s.
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Tea and Coffee sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

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Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, as well as of every Ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of REGISTER and other Stoves, besides being the largest in the world, is unequalled in novelty and variety of designs, and unsurpassed in excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, £3 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £3 10s. to £12 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders, from £2 15s. to £3; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 15s. to £7 7s.; Fire-Irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester's and other Patented Radiating Stoves, and Kitchen Ranges equally low.

LAMPS of all SORTS and PATTERNS.—The

largest, as well as choicest, assortment of PALMER'S MAGNUM and other CANDLESTICKS, CAMPINE, ARGAND, and SOLAR LAMPS, with all the latest improvements, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, in ormolu, Bohemian, and plain glass, or papier mache, in existence, is at W. S. BURTON'S, where all the seasonable novelties are now selling. Palmer's Patent Candles (marked "Palmer"), 6½d. per lb.; English Camphine, in sealed cans, 3s. 9d. per imperial gallon.

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ESTABLISHED IN WELLS-STREET, 1820.

COUGH JUJUBE LOZENGES.

THESE valuable Jujubes are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure gum, which, by relieving the irritation in the air-passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and all other affections of the chest and lungs.

15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.—I feel great pleasure to tell you how much benefit I have received from your Cough Jujube Lozenges. For some time before I took them, I was in the habit of spitting blood whilst coughing, and have since, at the recommendation of a friend, taken them, and received most astonishing relief, not only as to my cough, but do not now spit any blood.

G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimaby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers. MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, Garlick-hill, London. THOMAS STONE.

39, Curtain-road, Sept. 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers, J. GIBBS.

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers, F. FRANKS.

Prepared and sold wholesale by WARRICK BROTHERS, London and retail by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the country. Price, 1s. 1½d. per box, with directions.

Also, Proprietors of the

ACIDULATED CAYENNE JUJUBE LOZENGES.

DECLARATION OF THE BAPTIST BOARD.

AT a MEETING of the BOARD of BAPTIST MINISTERS in and about the Cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER, held on the 31st of DECEMBER, 1850, at the BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 33, Moorgate-street,

The Rev. F. A. COX, D.D., LL.D., in the Chair,
The adoption of the following Declaration was moved by the Rev. EDWARD STRANGE, D.D.; seconded by the Rev. WILLIAM BROCK; and resolved, *nemine contradicente* :—

Upon an occasion which has so powerfully excited the English nation at large, and when all classes are giving public expression to the views they entertain of the recent measures of the Papacy, this Board deems it a duty owing to itself, to the denomination of Christians with which it is connected, and to the community, explicitly to declare its sentiments.

Ever among the foremost advocates, and the most strenuous defenders of civil and religious liberty, the Baptists of this country solemnly deprecate intolerance in all its forms, and exercised towards the professors of whatever mode of religious faith and worship. The freedom they now enjoy, in common with their fellow-subjects, was acquired by their forefathers at too serious a cost not to be watched over, and guarded against encroachment with the utmost jealousy. They cannot, therefore, but view with alarm the efforts which are made by the Roman Pontiff to regain his former ascendancy in this kingdom, since, of all intolerant and persecuting powers, he has ever shown itself the most despotic and cruel. The ecclesiastical development at which it aims is incompatible with any, even the smallest degree of religious liberty, and indeed with the existence of any other church. For, in the words of Dr. Wiseman, in his "Appeal to the Reason and Good Feeling of the English People," it is stated to be "the doctrine and belief of Catholics (that is, Roman Catholics) all over the world, that there are no such things as national or separate churches, but only one true catholic, or universal church, under one head, the Bishop of Rome, otherwise called the Pope."—P. 16. The inference from this doctrine is too obvious to need to be enunciated, and, taken in connexion with history, too frightful not to be contemplated with equal detestation and horror.

Not second to any in ardent attachment to evangelical truth, they maintain, in resolved opposition to Romanism, the great doctrines of the Protestant Reformation;—the right of every man to possess the Bible, as God's common gift to the whole human family; to interpret it for himself, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, promised to be given in answer to prayer; the exclusive authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for all the purposes of salvation; justification by faith only in the blood and righteousness of Christ; and his sole mediation and priesthood, with the perfection and everlasting virtue of his once-offered sacrifice on the cross;—while they utterly renounce and deeply abhor the antagonist doctrines of ecclesiastical infallibility, tradition, human merit, and the mass, with their adjuncts of auricular confession, sacramental efficacy, and priestly power.

This Board has long witnessed with concern the gradual and constant augmentation in the United Kingdom of the adherents of the Papacy—the result of a systematic and eager proselytism, conducted in many cases with the insidious wiles for which the Jesuits are notorious—to which the recent erection of the Roman hierarchy is both intended and calculated to give an additional impetus. This bold progressive step but too clearly evinces the growth which at the same time it tends to foster; while the manner in which it has been taken indicates no less surely the existence of expectations, the realization of which would be destructive of our national welfare and liberties, both civil and religious, and entail the most fearful curse upon our children.

Unhappily, the cause of the boldness which Romanism has manifested are to be found not exclusively in itself, but in circumstances nearer home. On the one hand the British Government has been seen for many years past not only relieving Roman Catholics from civil disabilities, and so rendering them the justice due to all classes of peaceable subjects, but endowing their institutions with grants of public money, and conferring on their ecclesiastical national honours usually pertaining only to peers of the realm. On the other hand, men have arisen in the bosom of the Church of England, and favour has been shown them by their episcopal superiors, whose ministrations have tended to Romanize the people, and whose secret proceedings may be said to have amounted to a conspiracy against her. That these combined influences should have seemed, in the judgment of the Pope, to invite and to justify his recent measure is little to be wondered at, although greatly to be deplored.

The remedy of a mischief so deep-rooted cannot be instantaneous in effect, though it ought to be instantly applied. If, warned by what has now taken place, the government and the legislature would abandon the habitual patronizing of the Roman priesthood, withdraw the endowments bestowed upon them from the national funds, and leave them, as, in the judgment of this Board, all religious bodies should be left, to themselves; and if evangelical Christians of all churches would multiply their zealous efforts, not after party triumphs, but for the diffusion of "the common salvation," and conduct them, not in a spirit of denominational rivalry, but of brotherly concord, then, under God, might much be hoped for. This Board, however, cannot be satisfied without asserting its conviction that scarcely would anything, in the order of means, more powerfully tend to paralyze the efforts of Popery or to render them innocuous than the separation of the Church from the State, and the consequent placing of all religious communities, in the eye of the law, on one and the same level.

This Board, in conclusion, seizes the opportunity thus afforded to declare anew its devoted loyalty to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and to express its fervent prayers that it may please Almighty God long to preserve and uphold her in the undiminished dignity and just authority of her throne for the happiness of her subjects, and for the purposes of His own glory. And it avows its unalterable attachment to the constitution of these realms, the royal prerogative in civil affairs, and, so long as an Established Church exists, the royal supremacy in its ecclesiastical affairs, both of them defined and exercised according to law, this Board most cordially approves and maintains; and it rejoices in the hope that her Majesty will defend them alike from encroachment, in happy and honourable union with that freedom, both civil and religious, which is the birthright of Britons, and the vindication and extension of which have rendered the House of Hanover the most illustrious that ever swayed the British sceptre.

Signed by the direction of the Board,

FRANCIS COX, D.D., LL.D., Chairman.
WILLIAM GROSER, Secretary.

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.

ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL

INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE has now been established nearly sixty years, and can be confidently recommended to both rich and poor as a perfectly safe and agreeable REMEDY FOR INFANTS. It is a pleasant and efficacious carminative, affording instant relief in, and effectually removing, those alarming and numerous complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, flatulency, difficult teething, the thrush or frog, convulsions, rickets, &c.; it is an admirable assistant to Nature during the progress of the hooping cough, measles, the cow-pox or vaccine inoculation, and is so perfectly innocent that it may be given with the greatest safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial (!)—no stupefactive, deadly narcotic—but a veritable preservative of infants. Mothers would do well in always having this valuable medicine in the nursery. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by all druggists and medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "Atkinson and Barker" on the Government stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

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The Council of New College, London, while gratefully acknowledging the liberality with which their private applications for support have been responded to, desire to express their conviction that the time has now arrived for making a more public and general appeal. Although the Building is not yet finished, provision has been made to obviate the inconvenience which might have arisen from its non-completion; the business of the College has commenced, and is proceeding satisfactorily. The Council feel that this is not the occasion for entering into any lengthened pleading on behalf of the Institution. The case has already been stated, argued, and discussed, so far as argument and discussion were necessary; and they prefer to cast themselves, with earnest confidence, upon the generous sympathies of their fellow-labourers in the cause of Christ, the Ministers and Members of the Congregational Churches.

It has not been deemed necessary to make any special effort in aid of the Building Fund; since the expense of erecting the New College will be nearly, if not wholly met by the proceeds arising from the sale of the former Colleges at Homerton and Highbury. What the Council especially desire is, that the current expenditure of the College, which will, for the first few years (from various causes), be necessarily large, should be amply provided for, by an increase in the number and amount of Annual Subscriptions, as well as by Congregational Collections, either stated or occasional.

LIST OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, TO THE AMOUNT OF FIVE POUNDS AND UPWARDS:—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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(donation)	20	0	Rev. Dr. Burder	5	0
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A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the First of January, 1851, was published, in Sixty-four pages, Octavo, price Sixpence,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE
MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

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The announcement of a New Monthly Religious Periodical will be deemed by the public to require a few words in explanation of the object proposed to be accomplished by it. There are already in the field several Religious Magazines—why add another to their number?

The proper answer to such an inquiry will, it is thought, be best furnished by describing the sphere which the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" is intended to fill, and the distinctive character which it will aspire to exhibit and sustain. For a long time past, the want has been felt, especially by the more advanced section of the Nonconformist body, of a magazine, which, firmly based upon those essential religious truths which are designated Evangelical, should combine, with a liberal discussion of them, higher literary merits than have usually been thought requisite to satisfy the taste of the public. An organ for the free and able exposition of Christianity, of its essential spirit, of its characteristic principles, of the modes in which it legitimately works, and of its diversified action upon individual minds, and upon society—altogether unfettered by sectarian or party restrictions—divested, as much as possible, of whatever is technical in form, or dogmatic in temper—and offering for the instruction of the intelligent and reflecting, the carefully expressed thoughts of able contributors upon those religious topics which may have engaged most attention, and excited most interest between the intervals of its publication—is unquestionably much needed, as it is, to all appearance, greatly desired by the religious world in the present day. Such an organ it would perhaps be premature to promise that the "MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR" will be; but neither expense nor labour will be spared to make it such.

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